THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 186

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

When America Grows Up
A Year of Loss in China
A Basis for Christian Unity

¶ **Population**—Within 50 years the United States will have reached its population peak of 158,000,000, whereupon the search for new frontiers will become less frantic, and a young Nation, having reached its maturity, will be faced with the necessity of developing a way of living more calm, more mature. This is the conclusion of the National Resources Committee subcommittee which has been studying the problem. The report, by the way, is as optimistic as it is cautionary. America's middle age, it implies, should be its happiest and most productive period—its years of serenity and poise, so to speak. But in order to prepare the way for this more mature national development, vast readjustments will have to be made. • In fact, it looks as though Americans would have to earn their peak of serenity as they approach the peak of population.

¶ **Spanish Gold**—Lying in the Bank of France, where it was deposited in 1931, is $40,000,000 worth of Spanish gold — which either the Spanish Government or the Insurgents would give a great deal to possess. Forty millions for munitions might prove an important aid in the civil war. But the First Chamber of the Court of Paris, where the question of ownership of the gold has long been in litigation, decides against immediate decision. It holds that the question is too delicate to be decided by less than a full court. This puts the possibility of judgment off for another year. • In the meantime, the Spanish civil war is likely to have reached its weary end, in which event Spain's Government, whomsoever is at the helm, may have occasion to note how peaceful gold remains good gold, whereas warlike gold is transmuted into a baser metal for baser needs.

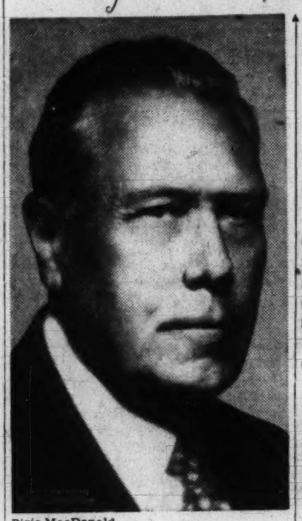
¶ **Anniversary**—A year has unrolled its sad scroll in China since Japanese militarists began the disciplinary activities on its neighbor's soil which it does not deign to name "war." Nevertheless, the War Office in Tokyo announces that Japanese armies have occupied 775,000 square miles of Chinese territory and have caused 1,300,000 casualties. Its own losses are milder, amounting to some 36,629, according to Japanese figures. As the anniversary rolls round the toll of horror mounts. • Counting the casualties, the affronts on human decency, the aftermath from bestiality—who can see anything but loss for all who deal in wars?

¶ **Non-Intervention** — Messengers speed to Europe and Barcelona with the British plan, approved by the Non-Intervention Committee, for evacuating foreign volunteers from Spain. Both governments in Spain, preparing for negotiations, are urged to accept the $13,750,000 evacuation proposal. In London the feeling is widespread that agreement on the proposal marks a wide stride toward isolating the Spanish civil war. Should it succeed, it might do much more than this—for, with the Italian "interests" diverted from Franco, prospects of the completion of the Anglo-Italian accord would glow far brighter. • Evacuation, indeed, might lead to co-operation.

¶ **Accord**—That Anglo-Italian cooperation waits on the fulfillment of conditions, paramount of which is the "settlement" of the Spanish intervention question, is borne out by Prime Minister Chamberlain's refusal, in the House of Commons, to hasten the accord's operativeness, or even to set a time for its coming into effect. Said he in reply to a Laborite's question (as to whether the acceptance by the Non-Intervention Committee of the British evacuation plan did not make enforcement of the Italo-British agreement possible, and if the setting of such a date would not tend to hasten troop withdrawals): "No! I do not think either of those things!" • Obviously the Prime Minister is not counting his accords before they hatch.

¶ **Protestants**—"Protestant co-operation is no longer optional—it is imperative," declares the Rev. Dr. Roy G. Ross, General Secretary of the International Council of Religious Education, at a convention of Christian education meeting last week in Columbus, Ohio. "The tasks before the Protestant church are so great they cannot be manned alone. There are areas of need today that can only be attacked on a community basis." And the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Searle, General Secretary of the New York Federation of Churches, classifies these needs as "the seven maladies of American national life." They are: poverty, unemployment, slums, racial injustice, crime, industrial strife, and political corruption. Some 2,000 delegates, representing 41 Protestant denominations, participate in the discussions. The Master they all follow laid down the simple rules for the effective Christian life: Cast out devils; speak with new tongues, handle serpents, heal the sick. How maladies disappear before such Christianity!

30-Nation Parley Turns Eyes to Reich Emigres



Pirie MacDonald

Myron C. Taylor

Chairman of American Delegation at Evian Conference on Refugee Problem, Called by President Roosevelt and Attended by 200 Representatives of 30 Nations

U. S. Chairman indicates desire of Washington for machinery to deal with refugee problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, France, July 6—Establishment of new machinery to deal with the problem of refugees was clearly indicated as the desire of the United States Government at the conference of 200 representatives of 30 Nations which opened here today.

Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of the American delegation at the meeting called on the initiative of President Roosevelt, urged the delegates to focus "immediate attention upon the most pressing problem of political refugees from Germany, including Austria," and proceeded to criticize the type of policies which caused the conference to be convened.

"I need not emphasize that discrimination and pressure against minority groups and the disregard of elementary human rights are contrary to the principles of what we have come to regard as the accepted standard of civilization," Mr. Taylor said. And he went on in conclusion to warn:

Forced Migration Criticized

"If the present currents of migration are permitted to push anarchically upon the receiving States and if some Governments are to continue to toss large sections of their populations lightly upon a distressed and unprepared world, then there is catastrophic human suffering ahead which can only result in general unrest and in general international strain which will not be conducive to the permanent appeasement to which all peoples earnestly aspire."

Having suggested the restriction of the immediate attention of the conference to the German refugee problem the terms in which Mr. Taylor criticized forced migration of peoples was patently intended primarily for reference to Germany and as a vigorous criticism of German policies, which are designed to drive what Nazi idealogy considers "alien elements" out of Germany.

Mr. Taylor's speech clarified in some detail the program which the Government has worked out for the refugee problem. He made it clear that the United States wants the objectives of the Evian conference carefully restricted within practical limits. He suggested that the meeting "serve primarily to initiate the collaboration of the receiving Governments in their assistance to political refugees."

Exchange of Data

He proposed also that the conference exchange information regarding the number and types of immigrants which each is prepared to receive under its existing laws and practices, and that attention be

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Protestants Told To Co-operate On Common Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Need for an active campaign by Protestant churches against poverty, unemployment, slums, racial injustice, crime, industrial strife, and political corruption was stressed at the International Convention on Christian Education here last week. These are the "seven maladies" of American national life which need to be cured, said Dr. Robert W. Searle, General Secretary of the New York Federation of Churches.

In a series of general and sectional meetings the 2,000 delegates, representing 41 Protestant denominations in the United States and Canada and 30 State Councils of Religious Education, listened to governmental and community authorities in addition to their own leaders.

Co-operation was seen as the solution to many of these problems by Dr. Roy G. Ross, General Secretary of the International Council of Religious Education, who said that "Protestant co-operation is no longer optional—it is imperative. The tasks before the Protestant church are so great they cannot be manned alone. There are areas of need today that can only be attacked on a community basis."

More than 250 delegates to the Christian Youth Council of North America, meeting in conjunction with the convention, passed resolutions expressing opposition to huge appropriations for military purposes, R. O. T. C. activities in colleges and universities, and the use of relief money for enlargement of Army and Navy equipment.

James E. Sidel of Washington, Legislative Director of the National Child Labor Committee of the Social Security Board, urged that church people work to get a Child Labor Amendment as the only adequate method of abolishing or regulating the employment of children.

Dr. Albert W. Beaven, President of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, said, "Our most serious threat to community life today is that we have less and less in common. The tendency of the past 20 years has been toward disintegration instead of integration."

Building Cultural Bridge Across Pacific

Faculty Members of University of Hawaii's Oriental Institute Inspect Chinese Writing

Shao Chang Lee, Professor of Chinese Language and History — Gregg M. Sinclair, Director of the Oriental Institute — Dr. Wing-Tsit Chan, Professor of Chinese Philosophy — Yukuo Uyehara, Instructor in Japanese Language

Article on the Oriental Institute: Page 2

Floods Sweep Japanese Port With Heavy Toll

TOKYO, July 6 (AP)—Flood surged tonight through Kobe, principal port of western Japan, and estimates of the fatalities were about 400.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, yesterday listed 139 dead and 141 missing in Kobe, with 60,000 houses damaged by floods.

The Kobe inundation came on the heels of serious floods which swept widespread areas of Japan, including Tokyo, last week.

The Home Ministry announced that 861 persons were killed, injured or missing in last week's floods and in western Japan up to yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 (AP)—The Dollar liner President Cleveland reported today at least 600 Japanese school children and 40 Europeans drowned in Kobe, Japan, when three water reservoirs overtaxed by heavy rains collapsed.

In a message to Globe Wireless in San Francisco, H. Estep, Chief Operator aboard the Cleveland, said the tragedy occurred Monday, July 5.

"Three water reservoirs gave way," he said, "sending a deluge of water down the streets of Kobe, carrying before it all that was movable." Mr. Estep said the 600 school children were drowned and crushed by wreckage when a schoolhouse collapsed.

U. S. Delegation Studies British Labor Mediation

Parliamentary Act of 1927 checks mass picketing by more drastic rules than any in America

Secretary Perkins spends week with group abroad, thinks change in U. S. law unlikely

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and an authority on American labor relations who is studying the labor situation in Britain

LONDON, July 6—If the United States Commission which is here studying British labor legislation should recommend legal limitations for American unions, modeled upon those in the British labor law, it would, in all probability, precipitate a record struggle in Congress.

For an essential fact is that British labor does not like much of this law that binds it. American labor would relish such restrictions still less.

The drastic check on mass picketing, for example, of the 1927 British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act goes far beyond what is customary in America, where labor differences so often turn into battle.

British labor vehemently resisted the 1927 act while it was going through Parliament. The law remains one of the most controversial labor statutes ever passed in Britain. Organized labor here is by no means reconciled to it yet, and though cooler and less energetically hostile, continues to want most of the law cancelled.

Safeguard to Stability

There are many elements in Britain which look upon the labor statute as the safeguard of industrial stability and view its regulations as commensurate with the erection of a responsible union movement. But the views of that section of labor, which is most articulate against the restrictions, cannot fail to have a certain echo should American legislators be faced with the question of acting on similar statutes.

Moreover, any transplanting of the British act would find a handicap in the United States in that the National Association of Manufacturers, with headquarters in New York City, has printed and distributed a sum-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Music on the Prairies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Oldest piano on the prairies, a historic piece of furniture, now comes to rest in the museum of the Prince Albert National Park of Northern Saskatchewan.

The piano, a huge 1,200-pound instrument, scarred with travel and age, was donated to the museum by W. Williamson, a pioneer of this Province.

It was freighted into the west 61 years ago on a wagon and hauled out all the way from Fort Garry, now Winnipeg.

Indicative of the trials of taking such a piece of furniture into the prairie wilds of that day was the upset of the wagon, carrying the piano while fording the Saskatchewan River. The piano was fished out of the river, despite its weight.

For many years, it was the only piano in the territory now comprising this Province.

Economics in the News

Romanticizing Sweden—An Economist's Complaint, Yet President Roosevelt Cites Something Real—Repaying the Cost of Pump Priming

By H. B. E.

One of Sweden's famous economist-advisers has just been telling his countrymen about the myths prevalent in America about Sweden. His name is Prof. Eli Hecksher. He was in America six months ago, honored by many universities and institutions, for he has a world reputation as an economic historian. The report of his impressions is brought from Stockholm by the New York Times. Professor Hecksher deplored American "romanticizing" about Sweden, and pleaded for "more accurate information and saner appraisals by the United States."

In Sweden last year I myself reported on this critical attitude toward American extravagances on the so-called Middle Way in Sweden. From that experience I can assure Professor Hecksher that his plea for saner appraisals will fall on deaf ears! Less than a month ago, for instance, I read on this page that strikes belong to less enlightened times in Sweden, the implication being that those times considerably antedated 1938. Yet one of the most serious building tie-ups anywhere was reported in Sweden in 1934. This may have escaped the newspapers, but there was a good deal of publicity last summer for the hotel and restaurant strike in Stockholm, principally because of the experiences in it of such well-known American tourists as Paul Muni. The romanticizing about Sweden, evidently, will not be downed by accurate reportage. Now it has been given a filip by the tercentenary celebration in connection with the landing of the first Swedish settlers in America.

It is natural, I suppose, that the innate longing for a Utopia should be provided with a name and a habitation somewhere on the planet. President Roosevelt, however, last week looked at a very concrete leaf in the Swedish copybook. This was the manner in which Sweden set to work to repay the cost of its pump priming.

Back in 1930 the work was begun, not as an experiment, but as an elementary need to cope with the depression. Much the same job was done by Mr. Hoover as President. In 1932, however, Sweden's anti-depression measures were hoisted into a conscious experiment, much in the manner of President Roosevelt's anti-depression policies two years later. It was a Socialist panacea. But the expanionist program did not go into effect till the end of 1933 because of a building strike which lasted from March, 1933, to February, 1934. And, when it was put into effect, recovery in Sweden was well under way. I quote Professor Heckaher: "The present Government program was put into effect after business had 'turned the corner' here in the summer of 1933."

Recovery in Sweden got its real impetus from a rise in Swedish exports, and this was due to a fortuitous conjuncture in world demand. One stream of demand came from British homebuilders for the products of Sweden's immense forest industries. The other came from the world re-armers for Sweden's rich resources of iron ore and steel. Profits from these sales provide Sweden with a good quarter of her national income, and from 1932 on they generated internal prosperity. Last year when I was in Sweden the country was enjoying a boom. To my astonishment the characteristic of it seemed to be a shortage of labor in almost every line of work.

Taxes, however, were not reduced, and bumper revenues last year had not only brought the budget back in balance; they had overbalanced it! The surplus went to the liquidation of the debt which had been piled up for pump priming. At present none of the national debt of Sweden is represented by the pump priming. Certainly the Swedes deserve full marks for such a record.

Whether, in meeting the new recession, Sweden is going to repeat the experiment, I cannot say. But it is obvious that the experiment has been justified in Sweden by results. I don't mean in bringing back recovery. I mean in proving that a democracy is able to do what many opponents of pump priming say is impossible, namely, spend money outside the budget in hard times and repay it in good times. This still remains to be proved in the United States. Here the Federal Government has now entered upon its ninth deficit year in a row, having undertaken a new pump-priming program without having paid for the last program.

Chiang Asks Japan 'to Rise'

HANKOW, July 6 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China today appealed to the Japanese people "to rise and halt the madness of their militarists."

"What benefit are you receiving from this war?" he asked the Japanese in a statement marking the end of the first year of the Chinese-Japanese conflict.

He declared that Japan's losses in manpower during the year's fighting had exceeded half a million and that the costs to Japan in casualties and money already "vastly exceeded the losses of the Russo-Japanese war."

[The Russo-Japanese war is estimated to have cost £170,000,000 with 230,000 killed or wounded.]

Referring to the "barbarity and cruelty" of the Japanese Army, the Chinese leader declared that "today there is nothing left of the 'spirit of bushido (chivalry)' of which the Japanese used to boast."

He urged the Japanese people, before it is too late, to compel their militarists to answer these fundamental questions:

"What is the meaning of this aggression? What could be its objectives? How much has Japan gained, how much lost? Can Japan banish the white man from Asia and become mistress of the Pacific?"

"The duty of stopping this bloodshed rests exclusively on the shoulders of the Japanese people," General Chiang concluded.

In another appeal, addressed to the peoples of friendly nations, General Chiang expressed the gratitude of the Chinese for assistance and expressions of sympathy, such as repeated denouncements of Japan, boycotts against Japanese goods, refusals to transport or handle Japanese products.

He asked whether Japan's "brutalities and crimes against civilization should go unpunished."

Boys Must Learn The Lord's Prayer

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Kan.

Four boys tearfully pleaded for consideration when haled before Judge Henry Meade on complaints dealing with misuse of firecrackers.

"Let's hear you say the Lord's Prayer," said Judge Meade.

None could.

The Judge passed sentence: Memorize the Lord's Prayer—and win a 25-cent reward from the jurist.

N. E. Business Is Up In Stable Lines On Substantial Basis

Increased Orders and Employment Are Reported in Cotton Mills, Woolen Industry, Shoes and Men's and Women's Clothing—Mills Reopen

Boom Signs Are Lacking and Growth Seems to Be a Healthy Development

News of a general, healthy, progressive business upswing developed in New England today.

Highlights are:

The region's nistoric cotton, woolen, and shoe industries each reported increased orders resulting in the reopening of mills—some in Fall River are now running day and night—with consequent employment gains.

Department stores figured sales last week of men's and boys' wear as running 13 per cent above sales for the same week a year ago, with sales in many other lines showing comparable strength.

Machinery manufacturing plants reported encouraging new orders for modernized machines, and factory improvement programs were reputedly on the draftsman's table in a number of plants.

Coming on the heels of nearly two weeks of accelerated stock market activity that brought gains until yesterday and today when a traders' reaction set in, the picture of upturning buying and production in this section, possibly the nation's most highly industrialized area, was seen as having special significance.

It means, seasoned observers were inclined to agree, that the general improvement hinted by the stock market activity has more substance behind it than has previously appeared. So far as could be ascertained today, the upturn in business results from a normal demand for new goods. Shoe, woolen and cotton manufacturers agreed that there were few signs of the large scale speculative price buying that marked the general improvement a year and a half ago.

This was said to be the most healthy factor in the present situation.

Another point was that except in cotton production, the Federal Government's spending-lending program was seen as playing a negligible part in the present improvement. The program, in operation only three weeks, has scarcely had time to filter through to producing plants, it was pointed out, although some cotton mills reported sales to fill government needs. Even in cotton, however, it was noted that the principal gains were being made in the fine goods used principally for women's dresses and men's shirts.

Powers Adopt Plan to Limit Spanish War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 6 — The British plan for the gradual withdrawal of foreign combatants from Spain, which was approved yesterday by a full meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee here, was today dispatched to Burgos and Barcelona where negotiations for its acceptance by the contending Spanish leaders is now to begin.

Government circles here consider that, although there are still some reservations from Russia, nevertheless the measure of agreement reached is such as to mark a big advance toward restoring the character of the Spanish conflict to that of a civil war which there may then be hope of extinguishing.

The Committee has been at work on the problem for nearly two years. Final approval, however, was unanimous with the 26 nations represented—the original 27, minus Austria.

Observers at Spanish Ports

Assuming that the Government and Insurgent regimes approve the plan, some 20 additional international observation officers for Spanish ports will be recruited to maintain that control by sea upon which Russia is especially insistent, so that it may be as effective as that by land on the French Spanish frontier, thereby evening up conditions for both sides. Observation officers would be reappointed at the French and Portuguese frontiers to prevent the inflow of men and materials to Spain.

"Volunteers" in the civil war will be taken to four Spanish ports from which they will be sent home as soon as possible. Russians fighting on the Government side, under the scheme, would be brought to London, with Italians and Germans among the Insurgents going to Genoa and Hamburg, respectively. Others would be sent to Marseille.

Cost Estimated at $13,750,000

The cost of evacuating the foreigners, including the payment for transport, is estimated at $13,750,000. In order to commence the work an

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Cotton Mills Hum To Replenish Empty Shelves With Goods

An industrial awakening in New England that has spurred cotton mills to capacity production and encouraged the spending of millions of dollars for new machinery and plant expansions in anticipation of a gradual return to normal business today found the desks of cotton executives loaded down with a backlog of orders that promised steady employment in New England's 190 cotton mills for many weeks to come.

A survey of the cotton industry along the swift-running streams of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire reveals an up-swing in business and employment as striking as the last-two-weeks surge in the stock market. Nearly capacity production was reported in Fall River for the first time in more than a year. Warehouse inventories are practically wiped out and retailers' shelves are beginning to creak with new products rolling out of the busy mills.

All through the spring, manufacturers have looked for the current start in industrial machinery that would point the way toward permanent recovery. While they admitted today that President Roosevelt's pump-priming program, heavy WPA allotments and other means of inflation have had something to do with the industrial up-surge and the leap in stock market quotations, they believe that the last-10-day spurt in business is based on something more fundamentally sound, such as normal economic requirements.

To indicate the soundness of the present awakening in industry, cotton manufacturers pointed to the heavy demands and production of fine goods which usually are the last

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Planning a Mature Nation: U. S. Looks Ahead 50 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—America faces a new problem: the necessity of developing a way of life for a mature community.

That is the conclusion of a Subcommittee of the National Resources Committee which sees the United States reaching its population peak within 50 years, with a maximum of approximately 158,000,000. After that population should be stationary.

It will be the same nation, and yet a different one. Life should be calmer, more mature. The frantic growth of cities will slow down; their government improve. Population will be native-born. There will be a large increase in the number of older workers relative to younger adults. There will be more elderly people in families. Great new problems relative to old age insurance, pensions, "Townsend plans" and the welfare of those past middle life lie ahead.

But these problems, say the experts, may be faced hopefully.

Productive, Happy Era

"The period of middle age," quotes the authors, "may be for a nation as for an individual, the most productive and happiest period of existence. We are, however, face to face with the sober and thought-provoking necessity of developing a way of life for a mature community."

That is the problem confronting

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Collapse of New Deal Purge: Does It Mean Rift or Unity?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—Swift currents, some contradictory, some decisive, and all of them at boiling point, are sweeping across today's political stream, rapidly changing many previous assumptions and altering the form of the crucial mid-term elections. Here are the major present developments:

The "purge" of democratic senators who opposed the President's court plan last year has all but collapsed, but this may mean greater party unity with less division between "Liberals" and "Conservatives" along the lines drawn by President Roosevelt in his last radio speech. Though, in appearance, collapse of the purge is a blow to the President and extreme New Dealers, yet in the long run a return to party unity might help the National Administration.

Mr. Roosevelt does not hesitate to return to lost battles, and seek objectives that have eluded him, as in his statement yesterday to his press conference that he would press for executive reorganization—the one major issue on which he was defeated in this year's session of the last Congress. Thus, again in the long run, he seems to press toward ultimate goals and ignore passing reverses. These tactics apply to the collapsed purge in Indiana, Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance of Senator Guy M. Gillette in Iowa, and all along the line.

Meantime, Vice-President Garner remains in the political picture, with the wide publication of reports this week that he would not permit himself to be nominated for a Vice-Presidential third term. This announcement, tending to counter any ambitions for a third term that President Roosevelt may have, leaves Mr. Garner's friends free to put him forward as a candidate for President.

President's Position

These, and numerous other current developments, seem to force the President more and more into the position of nonintervention in the primaries, and toward an acceptance of the Democratic Party as it stands, containing conservatives, liberals, and whatnots. Developments are shaping so that—after Kentucky—observers would be surprised if the President took a large part in State politics on his coming trip.

Rather, the Chief Executive is again thrust into the position of President, rather than head of the Democratic Party—a distinction he made in his last fireside talk—and it is quite probable he will travel in that guise. But it is important to recall that Mr. Roosevelt is always most successful when he takes on this role, and that it is the best kind of politics for him to eschew the appearance of a party leader and to stand forward as President on the whole people.

As to reorganization, Mr. Roosevelt was asked—at his final press conference in Washington for some months—what he had been discussing in an interview yesterday with the three members of the reorganization Committee, Louis Brownlow, Charles E. Merriam, and Luther Gulick, and whether he intended to revive the reorganization bill. He replied that the country as a whole wants reorganization of the executive side of the Government, and will not wait 40 years for it. He also asserted that Congress was for 90 per cent of the last reorganization bill, and that the only problem was getting together over the parts on which all are agreed.

Contradictions in Politics

The measure, however, is a sort of red flag of New Deal opposition, second only to the court bill in its provocative aspects as interpreted politically. And for the President to revert to it at this time is again a sort of political challenge. This is one more of the contradictory currents washing across the stream of national politics.

Vice-President Garner's name has become, too, a symbol of hidden opposition. He is now quoted by "friends" as having declared his determination not to run for re-election. But his "friends" immediately begin to talk of the Presidency for him.

The group includes many who have been loyal New Dealers. Senator Matthew M. Logan (D) of Kentucky, commenting on the Garner story, said he felt certain neither President Roosevelt nor the Vice-President would seek renomination, but that if Mr. Garner should be a presidential candidate "he would be mighty hard to beat." Senator Edward M. Burke (D) of Nebraska also said he believed the Vice-President to be in a receptive mood for the presidential nomination.

Meantime "Cactus Jack" fishes picturesquely in Texas and says nothing at all. James A. Farley is also for some weeks off the political stage. Between them, these two hold enormous power in the Democratic Party, and they are discreetly letting the President and his zealous left-wing New Dealers have plenty of rope. But from many indications Mr. Roosevelt, capable politically himself, is beginning to coil up the lariat—by which is meant that he is being cautious, separating himself from the "purge," and waiting on developments as he senses the national sentiment crossing the continent.

It Costs Only a Nickel in N. Y. To Get a Close-Up of Venus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6 — Sidewalk astronomy, by grace of the Police Department, has its major Manhattan outlet this summer on Forty-Second Street, and there nightly under the city skies the struggle known as rugged individualism is being epitomized by the telescope men. No financial page records this battle, but the crowds which stroll this main cross-town thoroughfare after dark are beset between Fifth and Sixth Avenues with bargains in cosmic glimpses.

Ed Balod, for instance, owner of the 12-inch refractor telescope which points 200 inches into the air, on a slow evening will even sell a view of the moon or Venus for a nickel. It is this Balod telescope that sets the pace for the competition, for its owner is a Latvian who learned about astronomy during 23 years at sea and now has had some 10 seasons on Forty-Second Street. One of his sub-cosmic ideas was to advertise squints at the top of the Empire State Building, and this was good even in the afternoons.

The Balod star-gazing lens has quite out-distanced that of John White, who has been 23 years in the street with his six-inch telescope; Frank Brown and Pete Stoll, with their four-inchers, and another showman, who finds business very bad with a 3⅛ inch telescope. The Balod quotations govern the others, for when this apparatus is unlimbered and a price scale posted of 10 cents a planet and five cents for the Empire State, the others accept the fact that this is a five-and-two-cent night for them.

The worst is yet to come, for the enterprising Mr. Balod has nothing less for the market now than a solar projector which he will offer to the customers as a sort of miniature Hayden Planetarium.

Competition was not such a worry in the days when a man with a telescope could do pretty well down at the Battery, showing tourists the Statue of Liberty and the big boats, or roam the city parks, vending planetary glimpses. But the Park Department has canceled all this, the telescope men say, and so it is Forty-second Street where Bryant Park opens a starry vista among the skyscrapers or nothing.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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The Camera Views the News

Wide World

India's First Trade Envoy to America

Hardit Singh Malik is shown with his wife and their daughter Harsimran and their son Harmala Singh as they arrived in New York aboard the Queen Mary. The Government of India has established the trade commissionership in the United States to improve trade relations between the two Countries. Last year the United States exported $39,390,000 worth of manufactured goods to India.

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Secretary Morgenthau 'Down on the Farm'

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., American Secretary of the Treasury, follows the example of typical Dutchess County agriculturists by paying considerable attention to farm stock. He is shown here talking with his daughter Joan about one of the 100 cows of his herd. A near-by gentleman farmer is President Roosevelt, who keeps close to the soil despite his duties at Washington and on tour.

© Harris & Ewing

Senate Publicist

Richard L. Riedel, once a page in the United States Senate, is now that body's Press Relations Officer, a new post.

160 Midshipmen Off On Training Cruise

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 6 (AP)—The second detachment of Junior Class Midshipmen—160 strong—left the Naval Academy yesterday on a squadron of destroyers for a training cruise along the Atlantic Coast.

The cruise is the second of three scheduled during the summer for members of the Junior Class. After visiting Dahlgren, Va.; Newport, R. I.; New London, Conn.; West Point, N. Y., and Norfolk, Va., the Midshipmen will return to the Academy on July 29.

Hawaii's Oriental Institute Promotes Culture of Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Announcement by the University of Hawaii of the offer of scholarships in the field of Oriental studies, marks a significant step in the growth of the University's Oriental Institute.

Offered only to graduate students who have specialized in Oriental studies, each scholarship amounts to $1,000, a sum sufficient to enable the student to come to Hawaii and to work solely for a master's degree.

Financed by several Honolulu residents, friends of the Institute, the scholarship offer is an indication of the interest taken by lay citizens of Hawaii, as well as by educators, in efforts to make Honolulu a focus of the cultures of Orient and Occident.

Organized in 1935, the Oriental Institute is an outgrowth of the Japanese department, founded in 1920 by Dr. Tasuku Harada, and the Chinese department, founded in 1922 by Prof. Shao Chang Lee. Of the University's 2,726 students registered for the 1937-38 semesters, 762 were enrolled in Oriental studies and collateral courses.

As conceived and administered by Gregg M. Sinclair, director, the Institute's prime purpose is to present elements of Oriental civilization which may be of value to Occidental civilization. As explained by Mr. Sinclair, the Institute at the University of Hawaii, unlike some similar institutions on the mainland, is attempting to present the Oriental civilization as a whole, rather than by emphasizing isolated studies and research in archeology, languages or art.

The Institute's Orientalia library totals approximately 30,000 volumes, including 15,000 Chinese and 10,000 Japanese.

Next important step in the expansion of the Institute's program, according to Mr. Sinclair's plans, will be the addition of an Indian department which he hopes will ultimately be as completly organized as the present Chinese and Japanese departments.

In this connection Mr. Sinclair will visit India this summer and fall to confer with Dr. Kalidas Nag, Dr. Surendranath Dasgupta and other scholars concerning the proposed Indian department at the University of Hawaii.

Steadily and with noticeable accomplishments, Mr. Sinclair and his colleagues are working to fulfill the prophecy of the philosopher, Will Durant, who, upon completing a recent lecture series in Honolulu, commented:

"I shall consider no man a mature scholar henceforth unless he unites in himself something of the culture of both East and West. I picture the University of Hawaii as giving to all other American universities a lead in this work of mutual understanding; and I hope that the Oriental Institute of the University will soon be enabled to pursue this purpose with every facility and resource."

No Tests for Illinois Autoists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Illinois, after 15 years of wrangling, mostly over the patronage involved, has decided to license its 2,500,000 automobile drivers, becoming the forty-fourth state to exercise such control. The Legislature in addition has enacted a financial responsibility measure, which, though not compulsory and, like the license measure, involving little cost or inconvenience to the driver, is expected to have some influence in reducing mishaps.

The new drivers' license law does not require an examination, as do those in 34 states, but its sponsors admit that it may later be found necessary to amend it to apply such a test. With no test and a fee of only 50 cents for three years for those over 18 and 25 cents for those under, putting the law into force by May 1, 1939, is not expected to prove difficult.

Licenses may be revoked at the discretion of the courts for not less than 30 days or more than one year, on conviction or forfeiture of bail on charges of manslaughter with an automobile, driving while drunk, any felony in which a car is used, or perjury in obtaining the license. The same penalty may be applied after three convictions or forfeitures of bail within any 12 successive months, for speeding or for reckless driving.

The financial responsibility bill provides that a driver convicted in a civil suit for damages loses his license until the judgment is paid and a liability insurance policy posted to protect the public against the damages of a second mishap.

Application blanks, which will need only to be filled out and placed with the Secretary of State, will soon be ready, it is announced. Every driver must then be able to show his license after May 1, 1939, or be liable to prosecution.

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Housewives Lose As N. Y. Council Rejects Meat Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—The New York City Council today had ended its first stretch of law making with rejection of the meat grading bill, widely sought by women organizations in the city, and for which housewives had lobbied intensively as a means of cutting down butcher bills.

They were backed in their move by the Department of Markets which urged compulsory grading of meats as protection to consumers and sponsored the licensing of all butchering establishments.

The Democratic organization bloc summoned a majority against the bill in a vote of 16 to 8, and was assailed by Councilman B. Charney Vladeck, majority leader and spokesman for the fusion coalition, as having committed the council's "first major offense against the people of the city."

"The purpose of this bill is to protect the housewives with the same protection against the retail butcher that he has from the packer through various regulatory measures," Mr. Vladeck said.

Other members of the coalition stressed that the bill would supply the same protection to the ultimate consumer as the federal laws for grading meat now afford wholesale and retail butchers.

Councilman Charles Belous, who introduced the bill, charged that 90 per cent of the testimony at the hearings was put in by the meat interests, saying he had "never seen so great a lobby."

The Democrats had no spokesman in favor of the measure and Councilman Joseph F. Sharkey, chairman of the committee which held hearings on the proposal, justified this group's position on the ground that the cost of grading meats would add to consumer prices, discounting the one-fiftieth-of-one-cent-a-pound added cost estimated by the Department of Markets.

Councilman Howard H. Spellman of this bloc charged the Department of Markets with putting in as great a "lobby" in support of the bill as the meat interests, adding that he thought the bill was unwise because the question of unhealthy or inferior meats was never raised by its sponsors.

Zionists Deplore Jews' Persecution

DETROIT, July 6 (AP)—The Zionist Organization of America closed its forty-first annual convention yesterday with an attack upon "violence and brutality" toward Jews in Austria and Germany.

Among those named to an Executive Committee was Abraham Goldstein of Hartford, Conn., and Elihu D. Stone, Boston.

Voicing the protest of "Israel and all enlightened mankind," a resolution adopted by the convention charged the "Nazi regime flouts all conceptions of decency and civilized conduct" and expressed sympathy for the "victims of these shocking persecutions."

Dr. Solomon Goldman of Chicago, newly elected President, told the convention Palestine has become the "most vital force in the economic rehabilitation of oppressed Jewries and the most potent factor in the Jewish people." He praised American Jews for a "conspicuous role in the rebirth of the Jewish national home."

"Zionism," Dr. Goldman said, "is not merely a political movement concerned with the rebuilding and rehabilitation of Eretz Israel for the sole purpose of adding to the family of nations another state and another nationality.

"True, this is the most significant part of the Zionist program, but the rehabilitation of Palestine is sacred to Jews because it means the reaction and the reshaping of Jewish personality."

The organization selected New York City for its 1939 convention.

Ex-Austrian Officer Sentenced by Reich

KLAGENFURT, Germany, July 6 (AP)—Joseph Wunsch, a former major of Austrian police, yesterday was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the first major trial under the National Socialist regime in Austria of officials of the fallen Schuschnigg Government.

He and other former provincial officials of Carinthia were accused of having "sadistically beaten and otherwise maltreated" more than 100 Austrian National Socialists under arrest at Klagenfurt in 1934, when their party was illegal in Austria.

Joseph Roesch, former police inspector, was sentenced to 30 months in prison. Other sentences are expected shortly.

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Unions Allowed Access to Miners By NLRB Ruling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—The National Labor Relations Board established a precedent last night in a decision against a Harlan, Ky., coal mine, in which it declared that an employer does not have any right to bar union organizers from company property inhabited by employees.

The order was directed against the Harlan Fuel Co., one of the 16 companies on trial in Federal Court in London, Ky., for alleged criminal conspiracy to deny labor its rights under the Wagner Act. It found the company guilty of engaging in unfair labor practices, ordered it to reinstate 24 of its former employees, with back wages from the time of their separation, and ordered it to cease and desist from seeking to prevent unionization of its mine at Yancey, the Company village in Harlan County.

So far as Harlan coal operators are concerned, the order is regarded as another blow in the campaign which the Federal Government is waging on different fronts against the old autonomy of Harlan coal operators. It has no direct relation to the conspiracy trial at Harlan. Continuation, however, of the Labor Board attack on various individual Harlan companies while the trial goes on, is putting a cumulative pressure on the Harlan operators, under which some are beginning to weaken. Since the Government opened its drive, 10 of the 44 Harlan coal companies have signed union contracts, and several others have tentatively opened negotiations with Union leaders.

From a national point of view, the decision is thought important for the theory it sets up regarding Company property. For the Harlan Fuel Company defense against the Labor Board charges was that its officers acted within their legal rights in driving union organizers out of the Company camp, on the ground that it was Company property.

The Board decision denied this contention as follows:

"In entering and passing through Yancey on their visits to employees there residing, the union organizers were engaged in a transaction of mutual interest, the exercise by the employees of their right under the Act to form and join a labor organization for the purpose of collective bargaining and other mutual aid and protection. By forcibly preventing the organizers from coming to or remaining in Yancey, the respondent not only violated this right but engaged in unfair labor practice. The rights guaranteed to the employees by the Act include full freedom to receive aid, advice, and information from others, concerning those rights and their enjoyment."

While the camp at Yancey is property of the employer, its houses are leased to the employees. The miners' possession of leases to their houses was regarded by the Board as important, and as guaranteeing them the right to have union organizers or representatives come to their camp, regardless of the attitude of the employer. It has been a frequent practice in the past for Harlan County operators and peace officers to bar union representatives from admission to any company-owned mining camps.

Testimony Speeded In Trial at Harlan

LONDON, Ky., July 6 (AP)—Former Deputy Sheriff Lee Fleenor, a defendant here in the Harlan labor conspiracy trial, was put in jail charged with shooting and seriously wounding Charlie Reno, of Molus, last night.

Fleenor was convicted in 1933 on a charge of slaying Deputy Sheriff Bige Gross. He was pardoned. Reno was convicted six years ago on a charge of slaying Fleenor's father, Bird Fleenor, who was then a Deputy Sheriff. He was pardoned after serving four years of his eight-year sentence.

Two defense witnesses told at the trial yesterday of seeing a union organizer and three other men leave an Evarts, Ky., hotel with guns the night another union organizer's son, Bennett Musick, was slain near by. The session showed an increase in speed, with 25 witnesses testifying. Defense of the Southern Mining Company was opened with testimony by F. E. Gilbert, Superintendent, that one of the Company's three mines had operated under U. M. W. A. contract for two years. After the contract expired in 1935, the number of men for whom the Company "cut" dues for the union dropped from a high of 161 in November of that year to nine in January, 1937, he said.

Pyrotechnic Palm Trees

Wide World

When Washington Celebrated the Fourth

This Spectacular Firework Display, Dwarfing the Washington Monument and Looking Like Palm Trees Under a Florida Moon, Was Set Off on the Monument Grounds at Washington, D. C., as the Capital Celebrated July 4

Box Score of Party Purge: New Deal 'Faithful' Trail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—Here is the current box score of the nine Democratic Senators up for renomination this year who opposed the President's court plan last year, and of the 18 who supported the plan. The nine are the men who were to have been "purged" by the Administration. On the basis of present political estimates, not a one of them is in serious difficulties, although some of them have real fights ahead.

Already renominated:
Guy M. Gillette, Iowa

Virtually certain of renomination:
Frederick Van Nuys, Indiana
Bennett Champ Clark, Missouri

As yet unopposed:
Augustine Lonergan, Connecticut

With unimpressive opposition:
Alva B. Adams, Colorado
Pat McCarran, Nevada

With capable opposition:
Walter F. George, Georgia
Ellison D. Smith, South Carolina
Millard E. Tydings, Maryland

From this list it appears that six Senators are in really strong positions. Of the latter three, political reports are that they are getting along all right—that in no case is their New Deal opponent running away with the field. Political wagering would probably plump for the renomination of all nine erstwhile "purgees."

Now what of the 18 faithful, who supported the President's plan? Here is their status:

Already renominated:
Claude Pepper, Florida
Robert R. Reynolds, North Carolina.

Virtually certain of renomination:
Hattie W. Caraway, Arkansas
Carl Hayden, Arizona
John H. Overton, Louisiana
Elbert D. Thomas, Utah
Robert F. Wagner, New York.

Without significant opposition as yet:
Homer T. Bone, Washington
F. Ryan Duffy, Wisconsin
Fred H. Brown, New Hampshire
George McGill, Kansas.

With capable opposition:
Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky
Robert J. Bulkley, Ohio
William Gibbs McAdoo, California
James P. Pope, Idaho
Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma

Defeated or withdrawn for renomination:
William H. Dieterich, Illinois
Herbert E. Hitchcock, South Dakota

It will be seen that already two of the faithful have fallen; that those certain of renomination mostly come from the Deep South, or enjoy great personal prestige. And it should be noted that while most of the nine "unfaithful" seem in a strong position for re-election following their renomination, there are many doubtful ones among the 18. Kansas, Ohio, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin are only a few of the very dubious states.

On the whole, therefore, the nine "unfaithful" are faring substantially better than the 18 "faithful"—according to today's estimates and indications. By late September, when the primaries are complete, a better box score will be available, of course, and a still better one in November when the electoral results come in. It should perhaps be recalled that the chief leaders against the court bill do not happen to be up for re-election this year.

Hungarian Nazi Chief Jailed

BUDAPEST, July 6 (AP)—Ferenc Szalasi, World War major who aspired to be "Hungary's Hitler," today was sent to prison for a three-year term for "incitement," the mild Hungarian term for illegal attempts to overthrow the Government.

Three Judges of the Court of Appeal hearing the Nazi leader's appeal from a lower court's sentence of 10 months, affirmed his conviction and meted out the heavier punishment.

This was generally accepted as an indication that Nazis using illegal means would be dealt with sharply under the new Government of Premier Bela Imredy.

A little band of Szalasi's green-shirted followers, professing determination to keep the Hungarian Nazi movement alive, cheered as Szalasi, unsmiling and maintaining the dignity befitting a Hungarian officer, was led from the Court. He has been leader of the strongest branch of the confused Nazi movement in Hungary and for more than a year has been in trouble with the authorities.

Unless the Supreme Court reverses the verdict, it appears Szalasi will have to relinquish his leadership for at least three years.

Szalasi's trials have revealed little specific information concerning the plotting against the State of which he was convicted. The Prosecution charged he sought to change the form of the State by revolutionary means. He insisted he was using only legal methods in his efforts to Nazify Hungary.

Indians Dub Hoover 'Chief Bread Giver'

FORT ST. JAMES, British Columbia, July 6 (AP)—The Stuart Lake Indians welcomed Herbert Hoover into their tribe as "Chief Bread Giver" yesterday.

In simple ceremonies at the site where in 1805 the first white trading post was established in New Caledonia, the Indians honored Mr. Hoover for his humanitarian work in the World War.

Chief Louis Billy, speaking in his native tongue, then wished "the Big Chief of Another Country" would "catch lots of fish" in Trout Creek.

Scottsboro Sentence Made Prison Term

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 6 (AP)—Gov. Bibb Graves yesterday commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Clarence Norris, Negro "Scottsboro case" defendant.

He acted a few minutes after the Alabama Board of Pardons recommended commutation for Norris, the only one of four convicted to be thus sentenced in retrials of the widely-publicized case last year.

Three others are serving long-term sentences. A fifth defendant got 20 years. Four were freed on motion of the State after six years in jail.

College Degrees And Fetes Honor Swedish Royalty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—Honorary degrees from Lafayette College were bestowed upon Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and Crown Princess Louise of Sweden as New York's participation in the colorful observance of the Delaware Tercentenary drew near its close today. A similar honor was given J. Sigfrid Edstrom, Chairman of the Royal New Sweden Tercentenary Commission.

The degrees were conferred by Dr. William Mather Lewis, President of Lafayette College. Two luncheons were arranged—one for the Crown Prince at the Union Club and the other, for the Crown Princess, at the River Club. Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Chamber of Commerce, was host at the first affair, while Mrs. Ogden Reid, wife of the editor of the New York Herald Tribune, entertained the Crown Princess Louise.

Tonight the Tercentenary celebration will find its climax in an elaborate dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Besides the royal party, the Governors of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania are listed among the special guests.

Prior to the evening affair, Prince Bertil, third son of King Gustaf Adolf, is to attend the Mayor La Guardia Swedish festival on the Mall in Central Park.

Sitting with six members of the Commission at a press conference at the Barclay Hotel last night, Mr. Edstrom, who also is Chairman of the Board of the Swedish General Electric Company, said industrial activity in his home country was being maintained at a high level. While there had been a decline in pulp production, the building, iron and machinery industries were exceptionally prosperous, he held.

Sweden intends to remain a member of the sterling bloc indefinitely, according to Mr. Edstrom, who voiced a doubt that co-operative enterprises had been fundamentally responsible for the excellent manner in which the country had emerged from the depression. Profitable export trade, he suggested, had been highly important in maintaining prosperity.

NEW SHOES JANE?
NO! —IT'S WHITTEMORE'S THAT KEEPS THEM LOOKING NEW
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WHITTEMORE BROS. CORP., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Sail on Nile Breaks Writer's Long Flight

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eighth in a Series of Articles

IN THE AIR—Timbuktu is somewhere vaguely off to my right. Herds of wild elephants are quite visibly walking around under my feet. The desert is behind me, 1100 miles of it, at which I have looked for most of two days. The equator is before me and then Kisumu on Lake Victoria Nyanza, where I shall spend the night. By tomorrow night I shall be at Nairobi in the heart of the lion country. In a day and a half the Imperial Airways airplane will have covered the trip from Cairo to Kisumu which otherwise would take 20 days of travel by steamer, by train, and by automobile.

The first sense of this air route as the life line of the British Empire came in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, at Wadi Halfa, where we stepped off the plane into the burning sunshine of the desert and before we were escorted to the hotel were fed lemonade and biscuits in a building which bore a plaque saying that frequently its central room had been used as a resthouse by "Gordon Sahib" and later was the residence of "Kitchener Sahib."

The man who served us wearing a white gown tied with a cumerbund, a white turban on his head, and red leather slippers on his otherwise bare feet was our first glimpse of the desert type. Black faces with aquiline features and intelligent eyes surrounded us later at the hotel on the bank of the Nile as sundown came and under the moon the desert sands glimmered as a silver lake with every mountain and hill silhouetted against a star-dotted sky.

As Large as Central Europe

The Sudan itself is as large as British India or Central Europe, the land where the Blue and White Nile, rising from their respective sources in the Abyssinian highlands and the great white lakes of equatorial Africa, flow steadily toward the sea.

Here the camel caravans of the Pharaohs came on their great southward search of gold, slaves, ivory, spices, and game. And here in the winter season flock crowds of tourists who travel by airplane or by Nile steamer to Luxor with its tombs of the kings, the Assuan Dam, and Wadi Halfa. Here, too, came Kitchener on his march to relieve Gordon at Khartoum, and to the south of here he started his railroad building at the amazing pace of a mile a day, intending first to follow the Nile, but eventually striking across country to make some of the great pages of English history.

Here, too, I found an Englishman who had been looking forward to my coming and who offered me a choice, should it be native dances, or a felucca to drift slowly along the Nile toward the second cataract with a picnic supper somewhere along the way. Well, native dances are native dances and I have seen them in many other countries, but never before had I had a chance to sail on the Nile.

Always Uses "White Glasses"

The native servant managed the sandwiches, the boat and two boatmen guaranteed to sing in Arabic, and we set forth, the boy perched in the center of the boat from which he told stories of crocodile hunting, of going off into the desert for gazelles, of all the native life along the river. And from the back of the boat, clinging to the big sail, the boatmen improvised a long song in poetic meter about the passenger in an airplane and how she looked to them and what adventures might befall her in the Sudan.

Best of all were the bits of philosophy of the tribesman who once said that he always looks through "white glasses" and again that it is foolish to become angry "because you annoy only yourself and no one else."

The river picnic left only two hours for sleep before the 3:25 o'clock call this morning, but flying over the desert gave plenty of opportunity to make up arrears before we came down at Khartoum and walked on shore to see the scrubby thorn tree which gave inspiration to General Gordon. Foreseeing the Mahdi rebellion, unable to arouse his superiors at home, and later beleaguered in the city, it is told of General Gordon that he used to come to the tree by the bank of the Nile and there hope for the relief which came eventually through Kitchener but too late for the commander himself.

At Malakal they inspected the engine and poured in gasoline. We take off again in the air for more views of the Nile which here begins to bear along on its surface great islands of sud, tall feathery papyrus which grows along the bank and is broken off in chunks by the wind and current.

Natural Preserve for Animals

Now we are over the sud itself, the great swamp 340 miles long and 300 miles wide, a thorny savannah which is the home of elephant, giraffe and buffalo, a kind of natural preserve since hunters cannot penetrate it.

As a matter of fact the elephants here have small tusks and are no prize for the ivory-seekers and the elephants only fall prey to guns when they venture too close to the northern edges and are shot by the Government servants who need meat. Farther south is Juba, a town with ice and electricity, but meanwhile the shadow of the plane falls on the impenetrable swamp which is in fact "darkest Africa."

Much of Africa is beautiful, "dark" only in the descriptions of those who seek to make their own adventures the more stirring. But this is "dark," a place which would never be seen but for the airplane and to me not so dark since I am remembering to wear "white glasses."

Grand Jury Called For Milk Inquiry

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP)—Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson yesterday began impaneling the Grand Jury expected to devote practically all its time to an investigation of whether a nation-wide trust existed in the milk industry.

United States District Attorney Michael L. Igoe and Leo Tierney, Special Assistant United States Attorney General, planned to outline the grounds on which the Government hoped to obtain anti-trust indictments, at the beginning of the Grand Jury session Friday.

The Grand Jury was expected to sit during July and August. The hearing of testimony and presentation of evidence will not begin until July 18.

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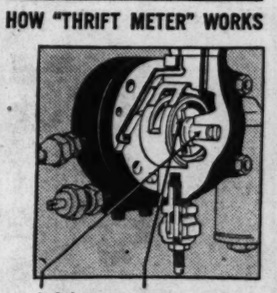

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Problem of Reich Emigration Studied at 30-Nation Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

given to some machinery for supplying documents to political emigrants who cannot obtain them in the normal manner.

He did not feel that the Evian group should attempt more than these three objectives. But he made it clear that the United States wants some new machinery outside and independent of League machinery set up to deal with any new refugee problem which arises in the future. He suggested establishment at Paris of a permanent intergovernmental committee of the diplomatic representatives of the 30 Governments participating in the Evian conference, and also of a permanent secretariat at Paris "to assist the intergovernmental committee in its continued form in caring for administrative detail."

Sessions Private

With the exception of one public meeting at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the conference sessions will be entirely private until the closing meeting. Existing conditions in Europe make the refugee question extremely complicated and awkward for many of those nations represented, and the delegates therefore will be urged to guard proceedings from the press until some decision has been reached. This procedure, while perhaps justified, is certain to cause contradictory guesses among the correspondents as it has at other similar closed conferences.

The problems faced by this international conference, which begins its deliberations today, have become more urgent as a result of intensified pressure upon Jews within Germany during the past month. An organized campaign to isolate all Jews within Germany and Austria, essentially to restore the most severe conditions of the Ghetto, has discouraged thousands of German Jews, who still hoped that official discrimination against them might be relaxed, and has piled up applications to Jewish organizations abroad for assistance in emigrating.

Today's conference is concerned with different questions than those handled by the High Commissioner's Office of the League of Nations for Refugees Coming from Germany and Austria. The latter organization is concerned with assisting refugees who already have left Germany; the Evian conference is to consider proposals for assisting those who still remain in Germany and Austria, but who feel that they must leave. Consideration will be given not only to Jews but also to other substantial groups, whose opposition to German National Socialist ideas before the absorption of Austria has made them the object of discrimination.

No Easy Solution

No easy solution is in sight. The plight of undesired groups in Germany and Austria is due partly to the fact that most of the Governments represented at this conference have been compelled, in their own interests, to tighten rules against immigration. They have their own unemployed. Their own labor and professional groups resist admission of any large numbers of refugees, who might be expected to undersell them in the labor market. It has even been suggested that the recent renewed campaign against Jews in Germany was deliberately organized to influence this conference, and to bring pressure upon the Governments represented here to relax restrictions upon the entry of groups undesired in Germany.

It has been apparent for some time that only co-ordinated action upon an international scale can begin to solve the problem created by German Nazi intolerance. Jewish individuals and organizations have contributed large sums for the relief of members of their race who have managed to leave Germany. Individual Governments have relaxed immigration regulations to permit large numbers of German refugees to enter. But the number of undesired persons still remaining in Germany and Austria is still so large, and their situation is so serious, that only comprehensive proposals for their relief can become really effective.

Estimate of 4,000,000

The number of persons affected is difficult to estimate because of the differing bases on which the statistics are compiled. The minimum count seems about 450,000. But on the widest basis, it is estimated that four million persons now living in Germany and Austria may come under the German Nuremburg definition of Jews; that is to say, they have at least a quarter, or in some cases an eighth, of Jewish blood. The majority of these persons, it is assumed, would willingly leave Germany if they could transfer their property and obtain permission to reside and work in some other country. But they may transfer property only on terms which mean the loss of approximately 90 per cent; and most of them cannot obtain permission to reside permanently in any other country.

One concrete proposal which has been prepared for consideration at this conference involves mass migration of Jewish groups, financed by Jewish organizations or by an international loan. It is hoped that as many as 200,000 may be included in some such arrangement or series of arrangements. Some of the South American countries, notably Brazil, are considered the most likely site for the location of Jewish colonies. Emigration to Palestine, it is admitted, should not now exceed the 12,000 annually stipulated by present regulations.

The problems before this conference, unfortunately, are only one part of the larger problem of refugees in general. The conclusion of the Spanish civil war seems likely to result in another wave of emigration, demanding refuge in other countries for additional thousands of men and women whose existence would be precarious under an intolerant regime against which they had fought.

Plight of Jews Serious

By the Associated Press

To find a situation comparable with the present plight of European Jewry in general, and German Jewry in particular, one would have to go back to the Middle Ages when the Jews were looked upon as the personal property of the Sovereign, and back to the time when England drove the Hebrews from its shores.

To be sure, in 1892 Imperial Russia forced 225,000 Jews from the country by imposition of hard restrictions. But this was mild as compared with the National Socialist drive to eliminate the 300,000 Jews of Germany and the 150,000 of Austria.

German Minister of Propaganda Joseph Goebbels, speaking in the midst of an anti-Semitic campaign which has been marked by violence against the Jews, gave clear indication of his country's intentions. He assured his hearers that the Jews would be cleared out of Berlin "very soon."

The anti-Semitic forces in other central and eastern European countries such as Poland, Rumania, Hungary, and Lithuania, have been strengthened by events in Germany. Jewish leaders express concern that the refugee problem may assume extraordinary proportions if anti-Semitic Governments and organizations get the impression that they can solve their Jewish problem by expelling their Jews and trusting the rest of the world to absorb them.

The gravity of the position may be seen from the fact that some 5,000,000 Jews are involved in various anti-Semitic countries.

The principal difficulty in handling this vast problem naturally is money. The cost of such an emigration project on a large scale is tremendous. It is estimated, for example, that it requires about $500 to transport and settle each refugee. On this basis, it would take $50,000,000 to provide for only 100,000 people. And this doesn't include the maintenance of families that must first be absorbed into the economic affairs of the countries to which they flee.

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Objects Restored to Light After Centuries

Keystone

Collection Assembled at Guildhall
To Be Sent to Museum in Sydney, Australia

LONDON—Relics of old London dating back to the Roman encampments are in a small collection recently presented to the Sydney Museum in Australia by the Guildhall Museum here.

The collection ranges from pottery to primitive ice-skates, uncovered in various excavations within the City when new buildings have displaced old ones.

A brick from the Old Wall, a quern thought to have been used about 100 A. D., and pottery of the thirteenth century form links in the many-years' history of London. Various objects, such as shoes, writing tables, wig-curlers, and wooden waterpipe sections, are also included in the display.

About 100 different relics will serve to remind Australians of the many phases of history which have led to the present-day City of London.

U. S. Group Studies British Labor Methods

(Continued from Page 1)

mary of the British law as part of its literature.

Anything apparently restrictive that a manufacturers' association seeks in the United States becomes automatically taboo to union labor there. Much in fact of the opposition of the American labor movement to the incorporation of trade unions has instinctively developed as a reaction to the zeal for incorporation shown by numerous employers.

Objections to Law

Specifically the objections of British labor to the 1927 law, which the American Commission studying British labor legislation will have before it, may be studied through the views of Herbert Tracey, publicity officer for the British Trades Union Congress and one of the foremost authorities on trade unionism in this country.

"The political clauses of the act are objected to as an unfair reflection on trade unionists which no other voluntary association of citizens suffers," said Mr. Tracey. "We want those clauses deleted because they are an unfair restriction on elementary rights of citizenship."

This feature of the law has no parallel in the United States today but might ultimately if a labor party sprang up in America comparable in importance to the British Labor Party and met a sharp setback.

Earlier in the history of the Labor Party Parliament had legislated that unions must keep the money contributed for party politics in a separate political fund and that any union member who did not want to be assessed for this purpose could decline.

Tightening up further, in 1927 Parliament voted that every union member who wanted to give to his union's politics must personally contract to do so. Labor's leaders would prefer no strings at all.

Freedom Demanded

"We want the restriction on civil service unions deleted and workers in the public service given the same freedom of association with their fellow workers as other groups of workers enjoy together," continued Mr. Tracey. "This means, of course, that we want civil service employees of the National Government to be allowed again to affiliate with the Trades Union Congress.

"We want the clauses relating to picketing and molestation reframed in such a way as to insure reasonable methods of persuading workers in a trade dispute to be loyal to their union and strike breakers not to break the strike—also of persuading the public to our aid by boycotting the firms concerned.

"The clauses of the law at present give the police and other authorities too much power, sometimes abused, to coerce strikers under the plea of protecting the public.

"We want the immunity of trade union officials and trade union funds provided in the Trade Disputes Act of 1906 restored. Under the 1906 law, no court could entertian an action against a trade union in respect of anything done by it in furtherance of a trade dispute."

Liability for Damage

Damage done to an employer's trade or business by a union in furtherance of a trade dispute, by boycott or other peaceful means, furnishes the substance of this point. In 1906 Parliament decreed that such damage should not render a union liable to suit, thus exempting union officials from the previous liability to penalty and union funds to attachment. In 1927 Parliament lifted the immunity in cases of strikes it defined as illegal, that is, both sympathetic and intended to coerce the Government.

"Finally on the admittedly difficult question of general strikes we want to restore the simple human right of men to withhold their labor for reasons which seem good to them," concluded Mr. Tracey. "To be compelled to work against one's will is a definition of servitude.

"We don't wish to legalize action by the trade unions destructive of public order, but we have always maintained that we have never done this—that the national strike of 1926 was not of that character.

"Trade unionists continue to maintain strongly that because the national strike was not political but was a strike in furtherance of an industrial object, namely, to prevent the miners from suffering a wage reduction, it was both legal and reasonable."

U. S. Looks Ahead 50 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

the nation: to develop a new way of life.

The Subcommittee on Population Problems has covered an enormous field, touching at one moment the fecundity of American colonists (probably the highest in human history), at the next whether dictators are wise in stimulating population increase, at the next, the cultural effect of motion pictures and radio.

High Lights of Study

Here are some high lights of the study, that runs to 306 pages:

America's population increase is slowing down. At the maximum it may reach 158,000,000 in 1988, before becoming stationary; on the other hand, at a minimum, it may only reach 139,000,000 in 1955, and drop off 10,000,000 from that during the next quarter century.

Rate of growth during the depression was only half that of 1920-30.

There is no cause for alarm in the development; it "may offer an opportunity for working out better human relations."

In 40 years there should be an approximately equal number of persons, about 2,000,000, at each year of age from birth to 60.

The American birth rate has been declining for many decades; total number of births, however, reached a peak in 1921-25.

There will be a peak in the number of young persons of marriageable age about 1945.

Stationary Population

A prospective stationary population "insures the continuance of a favorable ratio of population to natural resources in the United States." With greater resources at the individual's command than in any Old World country.

There will be increasing need for consideration of conditions affecting the employment of older workers. "Problems relating to the welfare of persons past middle life are becoming increasingly urgent."

Future growth of cities will be much slower and more uncertain than in the past.

Highest ratios of children to adults are now found in the poorest areas. In the best counties in 1930 births were 17 per cent less than necessary to replace parents; in poorest counties, they were 77 per cent more than necessary. Such a situation makes it impossible for children in poorer areas to enjoy equal educational opportunity.

The Southeast bears 13 per cent of the nation's children but receives only 2 per cent of the nation's income.

White and Negro groups are now reproducing at about the same rate, making allowance for the higher survival rate of whites.

Contrary to popular impression, the American Indians are now the most rapidly increasing racial stock in the United States.

Members of Committee

The Committee on Population Problems consisted of Profs. Edwin B. Wilson and David L. Edsall, Harvard; Profs. William F. Ogburn and Charles H. Judd, University of Chicago; Warren S. Thompson, Scripps Foundation, Miami, Fla.; Lewis C. Gray, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Historically, the Committee finds population increase never more rapid in any nation than among the youthful citizens of the New World, increasing 35 per cent every 10 years from colonial times to the Civil War. Each fertile married woman in the revolutionary period bore an average of eight children.

The prospective stationary population will be a dynamic, not a static equilibrium, in which some large groups will increase rapidly while others tend toward extinction. The slowing down of growth will not cause any sudden economic disturbance, although it will bring a whole new set of problems. Most striking feature will be the relative increase in older workers, and the need to reconsider the place of aged persons in the family.

The Committee stresses the following:

"Problems relating to the welfare of persons past middle life are becoming increasingly urgent.

Employment Problems

"In addition to provisions for insurance and other old-age benefits, attention should be given to opportunities for and conditions of employment of older workers not ready for retirement.

"There should be consideration of further possibilities for adult education and other measures for enhancing the usefulness and increasing the joy of persons in the latter middle and last years of life."

Discussing the relation of population to military power, stressed by dictators, the authors conclude:

"Wealth, technical skill, organization, and morale are probably more important in all military affairs than mere numerical strength today . . . a policy aimed at increasing population at the cost of lowered economic level might, in the long run, defeat its own purpose."

Americans are increasingly mobile, the Committee finds, and apparently becoming more so. Another item is the evidence of rapid reduction in reproductive tendency among both whites and Negroes in the Solid South. Nowhere in the Government's study is the subject of birth control discussed.

Celanese Plant Plans Work Hours Increase

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 6 (AP)—The work week at the Celanese Corporation of America plant here will be increased from 32 to 40 hours within the next 10 days, the company announces, and about 200 employees will be hired.

The plant at present has between 7,000 and 8,000 employees. In a period of peak production it employed 12,000.

Trapped Miners Rescued

FERNIE, British Columbia, July 6 (AP)—Rescuers yesterday brought out 11 of the 14 men trapped by an explosion in the Crow's Nest Coal Co., mine at nearby Michel. They reported two rours after the blast they believed the three still unaccounted for were safe.

Saving by Preventing Crime Disclosed in Canadian Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Prevention, not punishment, of crime is the only way society will ever meet its criminal problem, points out the Royal Commission in its recent report on the penal system of Canada.

Between 1901 and 1935 convictions for indictable offenses per 100,000 increased from 109 to 307, indicating, says the Commission, that the administration of the criminal law is insufficient to deter offenders from committing crime, and that "unless our civilization is to decline, the proportion of criminals to our population cannot be permitted to increase to the alarming extent it has done during the last 30 years."

While the Commission can foresee "no panacea for crime" it is convinced that the influence of right environment in early life is the greatest factor in destroying incipient criminality before it has gained resistant strength and thus will succeed in limiting crime at its source.

Parents, teachers and clergymen are still the best mentors in molding young lives, and the present slackness of the home and the apparent apathy of the church and school authorities require correction, declares the Commission.

Defects in the Home

Among the defects in the home it enumerates over-discipline and under-discipline, parental alcoholism—leading to general demoralization and discord of every kind; poverty, resulting in overcrowding, semi-starvation and a depressing atmosphere.

Outside the home the causes of delinquency are mostly to be found in the character of the street and neighborhood in which the child lives and the character of playmates. In "the demoralization of the present day"—reflected in the slackening of religious influences, the loosening of family ties, liceptious pictures, publications and magazines which glorify immorality and crime—is seen one of the most important and direct causes of juvenile delinquency.

Children must have an outlet for their energies, and the "most dangerous hour" is found to be the time between close of school and bedtime. Students of this problem have come to the conclusion that the community must fill these leisure hours and that the best way to do this is by co-ordinated community programs, such as the boys' or girls' clubs and other recreational activities.

Co-ordination of Programs

The lack of such co-ordinated programs in Canda has led the Commission to recommend their reorganization. It reminds Canadians that the vital importance of boys' clubs has been recognized in the United States by the formation of the Boys' Clubs of America, Incorporated, with Sanford Bates, Former Director of Prisons in Massachusetts and Former Director of the Bureau of Federal Prisons at Washington, as executive director, and Former President Herbert Hoover as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Commission concludes its chapter on juvenile delinquency by again emphasizing the value of prevention from every angle. It reminds the taxpayer that it costs less than $10 a year for preventive work which may keep a boy or girl from the penitentiary where he will cost $744.60 a year. It commends the Canadian Government for having voted $1,000,000 in 1937 to provide for development and training projects for unemployed young people, and the National Federation of Boys' Clubs, the numerous cities' boys' clubs, the Y. M. C. A., La Jeunesse Ouvrière Catholique, the Knights of Columbus, the Big Brothers' and Big Sisters' Associations, with their great number of voluntary workers, for their invaluable work in the prevention of crime.

Powers Adopt Plan for Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

initial contribution of $62,500 each has been made by Britain, France, Italy, and Germany. Soviet Russia refused to bear a fifth share of the evacuation expenses, contending that the Governments which sent "volunteers" to Spain should pay the expense of bringing their respective nationals home. The other four major powers, however, determined to share the burden.

Meanwhile the question is being considered here of what is to be done further about bombings of British ships.

Claim Diplomatic Victory

ROME, July 6 (AP)—Fascists were officially silent over the London Non-Intervention Committee's approval yesterday of the British plan to evacuate foreign fighters from Spain's civil war, but were happy over what they considered a diplomatic victory over Russia.

Italy long has urged that belligerent rights be granted to Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco. (The approved withdraway plan provides that after a "substantial withdrawal" of foreigners and re-establishment of land and sea controls about Spain, belligerent rights will be granted both sides.)

Italians hoped this, together with closing of the French frontier, as anticipated, would hasten an Insurgent victory.

The semi-official Stefani News Agency report of the meeting emphasized that the Russian representative assented to the plan only after Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, had conferred with the Italian, Germany, Portuguese, and French delegates.

Gold Case Deferred

PARIS, July 6 (AP)—The First Chamber of the Court of Paris today denied both the Spanish Government and the Spanish Insurgents immediate possession of approximately $40,000,000 in Spanish gold deposited with the Bank of France in 1931.

The Chamber held the question was too delicate to be decided except by the Full Court. Legal authorities said this would mean it would be at least a year before judgment could be rendered.

The question has been in litigation for months, with both the Barcelona Government and the Insurgents making every effort to get the money for use in the civil war.

Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo had come personally from Barcelona to be in Paris when judgment was rendered. Nicolau d'Olver, Governor of the Bank of Spain, also was here.

Pedro Pan y Gomez, then Assistant Governor of the Bank of Spain, deposited the gold in 1931 to cover an advance of French francs. Pan y Gomez went over to the Insurgents after the civil war broke out.

Counsel for the Insurgents argued that the Bank of Burgos, of which Pan y Gomez now is Assistant Governor, should be considered the successor to the Bank of Spain, declaring that part of the Bank's Board and a majority of its branches and shareholders now are in Insurgent territory.

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Fascist Groups Declared Forming in South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The existence of a systematic plan to institute provinces of German Nazis or Italian Fascists in South America has been affirmed in parliamentary speeches by deputies in three countries—Argentina, Uruguay and Chile. The speeches were delivered by Enrique Dickman in Buenos Aires, Emilio Fruggoni in Montevideo and Julio Barrenechea here, all three Socialists; and they contained a special warning against the racial and doctrinal implications of the foreign school system, which has come under tighter national control by administrative or departmental action in the majority of the 10 republics.

Argentine Deputy Dickman declared that there was a general plan to bring about minority problems in South American countries, and he read to the Chamber many passages from a document which he alleged contained secret official instructions to spread Nazi propaganda. His speech, with quotations, lasted for two and a half hours and concluded with a request for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the activities of foreign political and cultural associations. This was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Affairs.

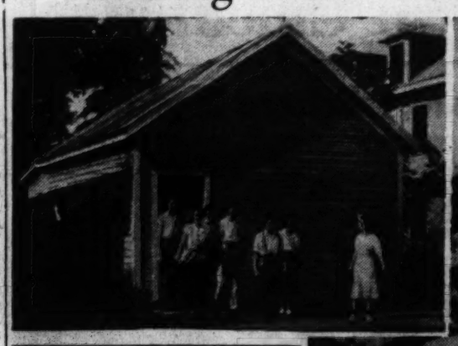
The attack on foreign Nazi activity—with the Germans as the principal target—was not limited to the Socialists. Damonte Taborda of the Radical (less Leftist) Party used rather violent expressions in his description of the abortive "putsch" in Brazil. Recently elected, he was speaking in Congress for the first time, and the leader of the Conservative combination objected to the language employed against a "friendly power" and demanded that all objectionable words be struck from the record. He withdrew his proposal, however, when it was obvious that many members of the Government coalition were thinking along similar lines to the opposition.

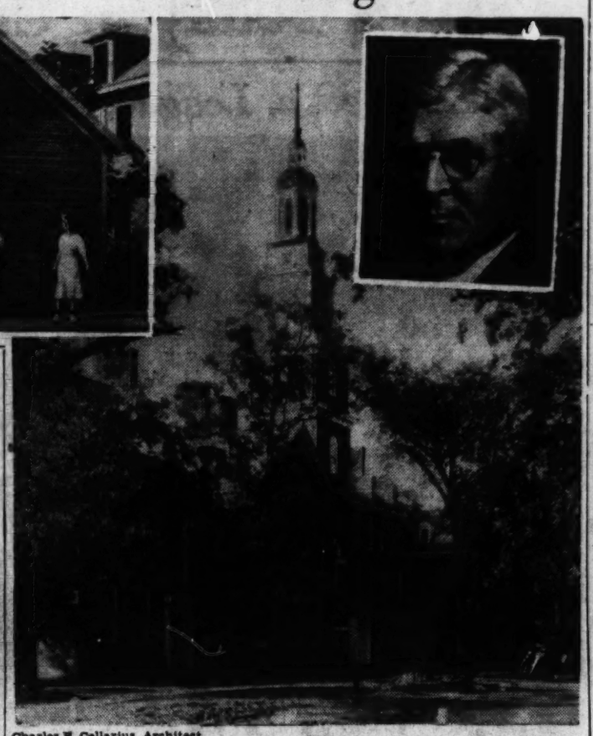
Sr. Dickman's charges were (1) that Germans born on this continent evaded New World citizenship even to fourth and fifth generations; (2) German schools were vehicles for propaganda and to reverence the name of Hitler; (3) employees of German firms were compelled to contribute 15 to 20 per cent of their pay to the Labor Front; (4) there were six organizations, including the Labor Front, entrusted with direct propaganda from the respective German Ministries in Berlin; and (5) that Berlin's instructions, through the Propaganda Ministry, were to spread false information, subsidize newspapers and magazines and specialize in cultural contacts with university and secondary school education.

While the Argentine deputy exonerated Italians, who, he observed, generally merged their personality and nationality in those of the countries where they established themselves, Uruguayan Deputy Fruggoni charged both German Nazism and Italian Fascism with the intention of creating "geographical colonies or spiritual provinces" in South America. He added that the Brazilian revolt of the "integralistas" had sounded the note of alarm in all Latin republics.

Sr. Fruggoni cited Sr. Dickman's speech in Buenos Aires and also the National Socialistic penetration of southern Chile, where the principal German colony is concentrated, as revealed by Chilean Deputy Julio Barrenechea. He declared that a "Fascist curriculum" was established in the German and Italian schools of Montevideo. Sr. Fruggoni's charges were made when the Parliamentary Commission, appointed to investigate alleged Fascist education in private schools, reported that the charges had been substantiated with regard to those run by Germans and Italians and recommended the reform of the Constitution or the dictation of a special law to oblige all private educational establishments to be conducted in accordance with republican democratic organization.

Serving Youth of Southern Highlands





Charles F. Cellarius, Architect

Draper Memorial Building Dedicated

The New $400,000 Building, Lower, Will Displace Several Frame Buildings, Such as the One at the Left Top, Which Berea College Was Forced to Use. Right Top—Dr. Raymond Kent, President of the University of Louisville, Principal Speaker at Dedicatory Exercises

Berea College's Facilities To Serve Highlands Enlarged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEREA, Ky.—Berea College, which has served the youth of the southern Highlands for 83 years, has dedicated its newest and finest academic building.

It is the Jessie Preston Draper Memorial, housing the offices and many of the classrooms of the newly-formed lower division at Berea, a unit comprising the last two years of high school and the first two of college. Adjoining it is the Danforth Chapel, another gift to the college.

Fulfilling the dreams of many years of Dr. William J. Hutchins, President of Berea since 1920, the Draper Memorial Building will take the place of a number of small frame buildings which President Hutchins describes as being in a "state of hopeless disrepair." Costing approximately $400,000, this much-needed structure was made possible through a number of gifts extending over a period of 15 years amounting to $100,000, and through a recent gift of $194,000 from a fund established by Mrs. Helen Draper Ayer, daughter of Mrs. Jessie Preston Draper, in whose memory the building was named. The Danforth Chapel, a gift of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Danforth and family, St. Louis, Missouri, is merged with the academic building as a symbol of the centrality of religion in education. The cost of construction of the Chapel was approximately $100,000.

The Draper Memorial is of Colonial style in harmony with other buildings recently erected on the campus. There is a central mass of three stories, with lower two-story wings, the whole dominated by a 150-foot tower. It covers, together with the Danforth Chapel, approximately 56,000 square feet of surface and contains 24 classrooms and 30 offices for teachers. The fixtures are of the latest design, and all of the classrooms and offices are equipped with an electric communication system connected with the central administration office. Fulfilling an urgent demand, this building is the most significant addition to the Berea College campus in many years.

Charles F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Ohio, was chief architect for the building. Jamieson and Spearl, St. Louis, Missouri, did the architectural work of the chapel.

Dr. Raymond A. Kent, President of the University of Louisville, in his dedicatory address pointed out the changes that have occurred in the organization and purpose of the college of liberal arts within the past 25 years, referring specifically to the new lower division at Berea.

"Twenty-five years ago the high school was considered the end of the secondary period," he said. "Today there is widespread acceptance of the idea that the secondary period extends through the first two years of college. The transition to the next step is logical and easy. Junior college work is then a part of general education. It is the top sheaf of the public education system."

Court Procedure Changes Studied In Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Revision of court procedure in Saskatchewan to bring it into line with modern conditions was urged at the annual meeting of the Law Society of Saskatchewan, the Provincial governing body for lawyers.

Appointment of a special committee of five was decided upon. Its duty will be to examine practice in Saskatchewan courts to decide whether the procedure is antiquated, slow, and costly.

The Society unanimously approved of the theory of providing free legal advice to indigent persons and the formation of a system by which such advice can be obtained.

It was proposed to have a slate of lawyers, willing to give such service, at each judicial center of the Province. From this list a lawyer could be appointed to handle any case of an indigent person which might come before the court.

12-Man Jury Sought

Return to the 12-man jury in Saskatchewan was also sought. At present juries are composed of six men. Two years ago, due to the need for economy, the Provincial Government made the change from 12 men to six. But Saskatchewan barristers now believe that the 12-man jury's advantages outweigh the saving in jury fees. Economy is a secondary consideration when a safeguard to liberty is under consideration, the law society feels.

Extension of the right to sue the Crown by individuals was pressed for by barristers in convention. They passed a resolution demanding the Federal Government and the Provincial Government enact legislation permitting institution of court action in ordinary courts of the Province against the Crown as though the Crown were an ordinary individual.

Must Ask Permission

At present an individual desiring to sue the Crown (or the Government) must first seek permission from the Crown (or the Government).

Arguing for an extension of the right to sue, W. M. Hall, Saskatoon barrister, said: "Every day the Crown is going into some new realm of business and competing with the subject in private business." Mr. Hall cited highway construction and maintenance, telephone system, public utilities, such as power, "all of which operate under the immunity from ordinary judicial process."

"Practicing lawyers," he declared, "have found how difficult it is to explain to a client that the Crown is privileged and immune from ordinary judicial process. The doctrine illustrated by the maxim 'the king can do no wrong' is in fact incomprehensible to the average layman."

People's Council in China Meets to Strengthen Unity

HANKOW, China, July 6 (AP)—Generalissimo and Party Leader Chiang Kai-shek today opened the People's Political Council as the wartime substitute for a National Congress which was to have launched China's first representative, permanent constitutional Government this year.

Although sponsored and dominated by the Kuomintang, which is the Government Party, the People's Council was convened to strengthen a common front by enlisting active support of all parties and factions in the struggle for national existence.

Because of war conditions, no claim was made that the 200 men and women councilors actually were popularly elected, although they did represent all professions, the Government Party, the military, finance and business, and all the country's Provinces.

In his opening address, General Chiang urged the delegates truly to represent the people in advising them to support the Government during the war. The Council was expected to draw up comprehensive recommendations for strengthening resistance to Japan.

Kuomintang Reinstates Members in Search For United National Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — The recent reinstatement by the Kuomintang of various former Party members, who for varying periods have been in disfavor, represents a new step in the knitting firmer of China's "united front." The rumored reason is to curry favor with Moscow but this does not square with the apparent facts.

It is by no means a mere reinstatement of Communists. Some of those taken back, notably former Foreign Minister Eugene Chen, are not and never have been Communists. Others are so far from the Communist fold that they are considered outright enemies of the Moscow Stalinists.

The problem of making China's united front really united is not simple and the latest reinstatements will no settle it, but this action is interesting.

Mr. Chen has had a warrant standing against him; and his sojourn in France for some years—since he acted as Foreign Minister in the unfortunate and brief revolutionary regime at Foochow in conjunction with the 19th Route Army of Shanghai battle reputation—was due to the fact that he preferred Paris to a Chinese prison.

Chen Tu-hsiu, the author, served three years behind the bars.

Gen. Mao Tse-tung was a Communist and for years was an active military leader against the Nationalist forces.

Chang Kuo-shou was recently expelled from the Communist Party.

In short, the group of 26 just restored to political grace is a very mixed bag indeed and the only generalization which fits is that they all were at odds with the National Government, while many were at odds with each other.

The local Japanese press, never renowned for its accuracy or factual information, has interpreted this purge-in-reverse according to the prevalent Japanese formula which sees everything done by General Chiang and those about him as inspired by Moscow. It is interesting to look at Hankow's tactics in comparison with those of Moscow and to realize that the very reverse is the case. For whereas Moscow has been not only keeping the Russian "outs" out but adding to their number—usually by a process of extreme permanence—the technique of General Chiang has been to reconcile, to pull together, and to avail himself of all possible strength he could summon to his side even when the instruments were varied and difficult to reconcile.

General Chiang has sought to avoid the establishment of any true Opposition. There are "Trotskyists" in China, certainly, and at times some extremely harsh things are said of them by the orthodox Communists and by the Kuomintang. But General Chiang has refused to indulge in "witch-hunting." So far as the "Trotskyists" are concerned, conciliation appears a justified policy in many eyes, for actually the "Trotskyists" are relatively few in number (if one excludes those given the title as a general term of opprobrium.) Although they number some extremely intelligent men, able in dialectics and of deep learning, it is doubtful if they wield much influence. Accusations that they have been "wreckers" and pro-Japanese are unproved.

It is the present desire of General Chiang, so far as one can judge from a distance, to implement democratic ideals to a far greater degree than has yet been the case. He feels himself more completely in charge of the situation in the Government than before, since today he stands personally as a symbol of national unity, and of resistance to aggression. Thus he can afford to take any course which promises greater national solidarity. Through his new Youth Movement and other means he seeks to find a solvent which will dissolve old party antipathies. He wants to bring all groups within his governing machine. This seems to represent considerably sounder thinking on his part than is evident among the facile critics, particularly the uninformed Japanese writers who seek more to please their readers than to work hard in unearthing the facts.

Chicago Hears 5,000 Sing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Several thousand Americans of German descent turned to the lyric past of their ancestral country for three days recently and filled the International Amphitheater here with "Lieder," keeping up a German-American musical custom begun 89 years ago.

In 1849, the first Sängerfest of German choral societies was held in Cincinnati. Only five societies participated. Yearly the number of participants has grown until a climax was reached this year with the presentation of a massed male chorus of 5,000 voices and the appearance of a children's singing group of 2,800. Singers were sent to the Chicago festival by 186 societies, reported Karl Kraenzle, secretary of the Sängerbund.

Festivals are now held only once in four years, because the cost of organizing the concerts and bringing together these groups reaches about $40,000, and requires a year of preparation, Mr. Kraenzle said.

Societies in many parts of the country—Chicago, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis and so on all study the same festival music. Before the singers meet in Chicago, they are rehearsed in their own cities by a director sent out from national headquarters. Arriving in this city, the individual singing groups are merged into large choruses and given one rehearsal.

Then came the three days of song—two matinees and three evening concerts. Sixty members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra play accompaniments.

Ludwig Lohmiller conducted nearly 3,000 pig-tailed and bobbed-haired girls and freshly scrubbed little boys in a series of songs. Music critics rated the work of the singing societies high.

Oscar A. Stoffels President of the Festival Board, wrote a foreword to the festival program in which he praised song as "the universal language." With those who sing, he said, "there will be a complete understanding unaffected by creed, doctrine, or tongue."

Directors of local singing societies explained that they do not limit their membership to persons of pure German descent. In them are persons of other nationalities who like to speak the German tongue. In the Chicago children's chorus, astonishingly enough, were two youthful Chinese who sang "Heidenröslein" and "Der Mai ist gekommen" along with the best little Teutons.

Progress Issue In Alaska Tells Development Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska, July 6—Plans for future development of Alaska, both in industry and recreational projects, were revealed here recently in the publication of a 24-page "Alaska Progress Edition" issue of the Daily Alaska Empire.

Of special interest to the Alaskan region at the present is the proposed highway which will connect Uncle Sam's attic with the rest of his possessions

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, expressed his personal interest in the highway project in the columns of the special Alaska Progress issue. He also pointed out the need for serious study in Alaska in the problem of conservation.

From the Alaskan waters, fish valued at more than $50,000,000 recently were shipped to the United States during a one-year period, $20,000,000 worth of gold, silver and copper ore was marketed, and $2,500,000 worth of fur skins shipped. With improved transportation facilities, Mr. Ickes expressed the assurance that these figures will mount even higher.

Alaska's scenic attractions are expected to draw thousands of tourists this year.

Music Scholarship Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The most pressing problem facing the approximately 500,000 members of the National Federation of Music Clubs is the obligation "to provide opportunities for musical scholarships for those students between the ages of 18 and 25," declared Mrs. Vincent Hilles Ober, Norfolk, Va., National President of the organization, here recently. She was one of the main speakers at the first all-western conference of the clubs.

Auto Toll in Lead; Fireworks' Least

By the Associated Press

The 72 hours of the Independence Day weekend caused at least 517 fatalities in the United States.

In contrast to the Fourth of July of other days—when there were many fireworks' victims—only three persons throughout the nation were killed by that cause.

The greatest destroyer was the automobile which killed 258. The second greatest number of fatalities was 141, by drowning. Twenty persons killed themselves and 27 more were shot by other persons, mainly by accident.

There were more fatalities in New York State than in any other—39—of which 21 were by automobile. Pennsylvania was next with 33, while Michigan recorded 29 and Illinois 28.

Nebraska and Nevada were the only two States without a violent fatality in the three days.

Lancashire's Decline In Cotton Continues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—A drop of more than 128,000 in the membership of the Weavers' Amalgamation since the "boom" days of 1920-21 provides striking evidence of the Lancashire cotton industry's steady decline.

No less than 224,219 operatives were affiliated with the Weavers' Amalgamation in 1921, compared with the present-day membership of 95,455.

Vatican Paper Hits At Attacks on Jews

VATICAN CITY, July 6 (AP)—The Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano asserted yesterday that anti-Jewish propaganda had produced results "unworthy of 20 centuries of Christian civilization."

Recalling the words of Jesus forgiving his crucifiers, the paper said: "It is inevitable that any time we abandon the life of the Gospels, human lives perish. Toward the Israelites we are not only extremely anti-Christian and anti-civil, but inhuman. Propaganda against Jews assumes, wherever it is organized and led, proportions unworthy of 20 centuries of Christian civilization."

Farley Advocates Joint Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 6—A pledge that the Roosevelt Administration is "as much concerned in making business profitable as any corporation president" was given by Postmaster General James A. Farley before the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs.

"Every day," Mr. Farley said, "I see evidences of the spread of understanding as to the Government's policies and a realization that times have changed and that the purchasing power of the people is a more vital element in the success of business than even the maintenance of high dividends for stockholders."

He advocated co-operation between Government and business as "the only way in which the country can be lifted promptly from its present plight," but declared "there can be no return to the methods of the olden times. . . . There is no solution of the problem in railing at the Government, or for that matter, in Government railing at business. Neither can produce prosperity alone. Some of the greatest figures in the financial and industrial world appreciate what our Government is trying to do and, as far as they can serve, are endeavoring to help. . . .

"This country has lagged in the procession of social progress. Now it is catching up."

Post Office Dedicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 6—The recently-completed Federal building here representing a total outlay of nearly $300,000, was dedicated formally by Postmaster General James A. Farley today in the presence of Gov. James H. Price of Virginia.

The chief address was given by S. W. Purdum, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. Postmaster General Farley was presented by Howard W. Smith of Alexandria, Representative in Congress from the Eighth Virginia District.

Work on the $200,000 addition to the Federal Building, begun nearly two years ago, was completed early last autumn, when the post-office staff moved into the new structure. The original building, which was obtained mainly through the efforts of the late U. S. Senator Thomas S. Martin, was erected in 1906 at a cost of $75,000. The new structure extends for a block in the center of the city.

British Revenue Drops

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—Treasury returns show that Great Britain's revenue for the first quarter of this financial year declined £6,926,000 from a total of £138,813,323 in the first quarter of 1937. Income tax and customs yields showed slumps. A current deficit of £103,061,945 was disclosed.

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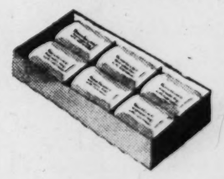
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Yellow (verbena) Pink (rose)
Orchid (lavender)
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Stand Up and Cheer With Us!
IN the last few weeks, we have revived more than one thousand formerly inactive accounts, and opened hundreds of new ones. In view of the general atmosphere of gloom that hangs like a pall over the Pittsburgh district—wage reductions, lay-offs, short-timing, and shorter hours, prevailing in various factories and industrial establishments, we feel that it is time to remind the good people of the tri-state area that pessimism need not be contagious, and that "singing the blues" need not seem to be a national pastime.
Boggs & Buhl believes that the present distressing economic conditions are only temporary. We believe there will be a substantial upswing in business in the coming months, and that this great country can and will solve its problems.
America is the greatest country in the world today and Pittsburgh is one of its finest cities.
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Down with the pessimist! Up with the optimist!
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Major-League Baseball Rivalry Flares Today in Cincinnati—State Golf Tourney

Fans Can Find Little Fault With All-Star Teams

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The vast army of baseball fans, deprived of their opportunity to select the players for the annual all-star game, can this year find little fault with the judgment of the major league managers. Although several famous names are missing, for various reasons, Managers Joe McCarthy of the American Leaguers and Bill Terry of the Nationals have assembled the strongest possible combinations under the circumstances.

Fans are sentimentalists. Having a famous name fixed in the back of his head for years, an idol who has passed the peak in fast company, John Q. Fan will vote him into the all-star class regardless of his current record. The managers, completely familiar with the men because it is their business to know what is going on, bring a hand-picked squad before the eyes of those who are fortunate enough to watch the annual classic.

Taken From Fans

However, in some quarters their exists a strong siding with the fans. In the beginning, when the all-star game was inaugurated in 1933, it was stamped as the one event during the lengthy major-league campaign which gave the man on the street a chance to voice his opinion. The game belonged to the fans. But with the reputations of the respective leagues at stake, and the Nationals dropping four out of the first five contests, the moguls decided that more experienced hands should take charge, for the best interests of baseball.

It is interesting to find five Cincinnati players on the National League squad. For years this Ohio city has watched second-division baseball. But this season, along with a change in the club's fortunes—with the arrival of Bill McKechnie as field leader—there also has been a change in the esteem in which the individual members of the Redlegs are held.

The appointment of two Cincinnati rookies by Terry—Frank McCormick, first baseman, and Johnny Vander Meer, pitcher—suggests future success for the outfit owned by Powel Crosley, Jr. Never before have two freshmen appeared on one all-star squad. The Reds alone have established a precedent.

Cardinals Missing

Conspicuous by their absence this year are St. Louis Cardinal players. In the past they have dominated the National League club. But now only Joe Medwick represents the Red Birds in the 1938 classic at Cincinnati's Crosley Field.

Many prominent men are missing in the all-star picture. The American League is operating without Luke Appling, Pinky Higgins, Goose Goslin, Al Simmons, Joe Vosmik, Tommy Bridges, and Mel Harder. The Nationals are minus Dizzy Dean, Wally Berger, Frank Demaree, Chuck Klein, Van Mungo, Schumacher and Warneke. But their turns may come again later.

The selection of seven Yankees on the American team, not including Joe McCarthy, points a heavy finger at the New Yorkers in the ensuing pennant campaign. When seven regulars are named on an all-star squad of 23, the Yanks must have something.

Next year's classic will be held in Yankee Stadium, as part of New York's great world fair program. It will be the second appearance of the game in the big city. In 1934 the Nationals and Americans battled at the Polo Grounds.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox, minus those regulars who went to Cincinnati to take part in the all-star game, are scheduled to play a charity exhibition at Brockton this evening. They meet a picked team of semi-pros from that vicinity and the Cape Cod League.

♪ ♪ ♪

The game will be featured by the catching debut of Fabian Gaffke, the outfielder. Fabe wore the mask and protector during his amateur days and may don them again for the Red Sox if coaches Tom Daly and Herb Pennock—in the absence of Manager Joe Cronin—think he has possibilities.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cronin, Jimmy Foxx, Lefty Grove and Roger Cramer will leave Cincinnati directly after today's game at Crosley Field and will be back in Boston tomorrow. On Friday the Sox open a Fenway Park series with the Yankees.

All-Star Results

By the Associated Press

Cincinnati, July 6

Results of five previous All-Star baseball games:

At Chicago, 1933

Nationals	2	8	0
Americans	4	9	1

Hallahan, Warneke, Hubbell, and J. Wilson, Hartnett; Gomes, Crowder, Grove, and R. Ferrell.

At New York, 1934

Americans	9	14	1
Nationals	7	8	1

Gomez, Ruffing, Harder, and Dickey, Cochrane; Hubbell, Warneke, Mungo, J. Dean, and Hartnet, Lopez.

At Cleveland, 1935

Nationals	1	4	1
Americans	4	8	0

Walker, Schumacher, Derringer, J. Dean, and Wilson, Hartnett; Gomez, Harder, and Hemsley.

At Boston, 1936

Americans	3	7	1
Nationals	4	9	0

Grove, Harder, Rowe, and R. Ferrell, Dickey, J. Dean, Davis, Hubbell, Warneke, and Hartnett.

At Washington, 1937

Nationals	3	12	0
Americans	8	13	2

Dean, Hubbell, Blanton, Grissom, Mungo, Walters, and Hartnett, Mancuso; Gomez, Bridges, Harder, and Dickey.

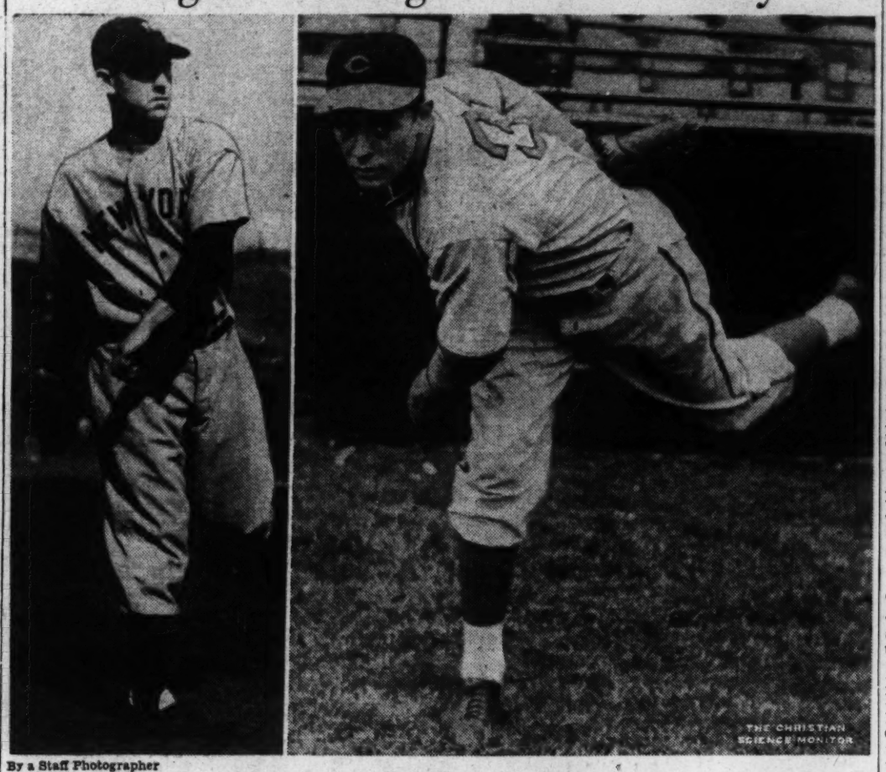
American Association

Results July 5

Indianapolis 10, St. Paul 4.

Only game played.

League Vs. League Pitchers Today



By a Staff Photographer

Vernon "Lefty" Gomez (Left), Who Was the American League's Starting Pitcher in the All-Star Game at Cincinnati This Afternoon. The Yankee Veteran Has Assumed the Starting Role in Five of the Six Games. Young Johnny Vander Meer (Right), the Sensational Cincinnati Rookie No-Hit, No-Run Pitcher, Who Opened for the National League

Clarence Earley Leading Field As Scores Continue to Soar

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 6 (AP)—Clarence Earley of the Salem Country Club, member of the first threesome to go to the starting tee for the second round of the 36-holes qualifying test in the Massachusetts Amateur Golf championship, became the early leader today when he put an 81 on top of yesterday's 76 for a total of 157.

As was the case yesterday, the Essex County Course's narrow fairways and deep rough baffled the early starters. R. W. Knowles, Jr., The Country Club, pulled into second place by adding an 81 to his opening 78 for a 159 total. Among the other early scores posted were Don Ritchie of Tedesco, 79-82—161; Fitzwilliam Sargent, Essex County, 79-82—161; Judge Joe Monahan, Sr., Sandy Burr, 78-83—161; Edward Cascoigne, Bear Hill, 78-82—161; Mel Demarais, Andover, 81-81—162; Joe McNally, Happy Valley, 84-79—163 and Richard Austin, United Shoe, 82-82—164.

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 6—The path of the defending Massachusetts amateur golf champion was strewn with the obstacle of par figures today. Dave Whiteside, New Bedford night watchman, and the holder of the state crown at present, left a wide opening for others here yesterday when he fell into a succession of errors and came out of the first 18 holes of the 36 to qualify with a startling 83.

All scoring was on the high side of the Essex County Club course which demanded accuracy more than length. The four low scorers yesterday, Leo Martin of Sandy Burr, E. H. Peterson of Oakley, Ted Bishop of Woodland and Tim Holcomb of Charles River, reported to the score board with 73s, two over regulation par. The majority of others dropped too many balls into the difficult negotiable rough.

Whiteside did not excel in the qualifying round last year, but he mowed down opponents once into match play, winding up the final at Winchester by withering Arthur Peterson, Oak Hill, by a 6-and-5 victory. Of the few former champions competing again for honors, Joe Lynch, 1933 titleholder, led the early qualifying with a 76. Fred Wright, champion five times, came in with a 77, and both appeared reasonably certain of entering match play tomorrow, since golf experts here looked for 160 or 161 to be the qualifying mark.

There were 34 players in under 80, but the exacting qualities of the course were such to indicate that more surprises might be expected before the later afternoon returns were all in. Three of last year's four semifinalists were in the running today, including Whiteside, Peterson, and Wright. Whiteside and Peterson encountered the most difficulty, Peterson taking an 81.

While the field, generally speaking, is not so strong as that which competed at Winchester last year, the average scoring seemed high to the point of belittling the state amateur play. Perhaps holding the tournament so far from Boston may have something to do with the entry list. When held within a close vicinity of Boston there seems to be more names of prominence. The scoring usually is better on suburban courses too, probably because the general run of players are better acquainted with the nearby links.

Tiller Talk

South Boston Yacht Club

There is a tradition among yachtsmen that "yacht clubs come and go." That yachting axiom seems to apply to the present situation found at South Boston's venerable and sturdy institution.

The South Boston Yacht Club is now struggling at the "go" post as far as yacht racing is concerned.

Long have Southie's banners flown along the victory trails. In fact, since its founding in 1868, the South Boston skippers have enjoyed more than average success in racing; but today, besides losing many of its racing fleet, its ace skippers now remaining are having difficulty in interclub competition.

Six-Year Decline

South Boston is not really "keel-hauled" financially, but in its racing prowess, a definite tidal ebb is apparent. This decline has been noticeable in the past six years.

The fate of Southie's skippers in the Indian Class somewhat determines the entire racing situation at the Point. Its other classes, Massachusetts 18-footers, Massachusetts Bay 15-footers, Sonders, and Snipes are popular, but their size and personnel change with the seasons, and their competition is never that of their Indian brothers.

Six years ago Charlie Mehegan of South Boston won his second Indian championship, that time with Mohawk, veteran champion. The following year Bob Dalrymple, fresh from Dartmouth College triumphs, raced a brilliant season with his Firewater to win the Indian scalpings and then sold the champion "up the river" to Newburyport.

Wightman Rule

From 1934-1936 George Wightman ruled the Indian Class ways with probably one of the most effective racing exhibitions ever staged in this class. His triumphs were many and as he skippered Billy Wells' boats to three consecutive championships, South Boston Yacht Club naturally reflected part of his glory. Wightman's winning streaks were so conclusive in those first two years with the immortal Peggy, that Peggy was sold and Injun replaced the former champion.

Wightman continued his success and won the 1936 championship with Injun. Last year his streak was broken by another South Boston skipper, Walter Hallett and his Ace. True, South Boston has held the Indian Class leadership for six straight years, but in the past two years its top skippers, including Walter Perry, Hallett, Wightman, have dropped in the weekly standings. Hallett was a bare victor last season, and the drop of Wightman in the standing was severe in comparison to his three previous years.

Perry's big moments last season occurred during Marblehead Race Week, when he won the coveted Leonard M. Fowle Memorial Trophy for the most successful performance of Race Week. Since then his decline has been most apparent.

Out of the Running

This year, the three leading skippers of former seasons are, at this point, out of the Indian Class running. Although it is still early in the season to determine season championships, these three have been eclipsed by some of the younger skippers from Squantum, notably Jimmy Bonney and Johnny McAleer, and other Squantum veterans, such as Dutch Holland, Chic Graf, Herbie Allbright, and Dalrymple, who now races under the "hatchet" insignia.

For the most part, Squantum skippers have finished in the first five places at interclubs, which in this class terminology is a whitewashing for rival Southie skippers.

Not only in the Indian Class is the decline of South Boston yacht racing noticeable. The Snipes, which fond backers of South Boston racing activity introduced to the younger members of the club, have lost much of their former interest. Its champion skippers of yesteryear, Billy Gabele and Billy Aicardi, have now left the flotilla, and with their exit have gone other Snipe skippers. Saturday, and other regular club races, have seen but five and six Snipes participating.

The Manchester 18-footers, now called Massachusetts Bay 18-footers, are almost extinct at South Boston. Only the Speedy, owned by the McIntosh brothers, remains active.

The Massachusetts Bay 15-footers have consistently fielded around five boats, and their competitive status, although limited among their club only, is quite good.

However, in the main, South Boston has been slipping in its racing, both in results and number.

International Net Stars Expected for Longwood Play

National and international tennis stars will be seen on the Longwood Cricket Club turf when the forty-sixth annual Longwood Bowl invitation tournament gets under way on July 18. Five events are scheduled: men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles.

Singles entries have been limited to 64 players. Included in the growing list are former and present stars. While Don Budge and Gene Mako will be playing in the German championships at that time, there is every possibility that Bobby Riggs, recent winner of the National clay-court championship, will be on hand along with Gardner Mulloy, the Florida player who forced Riggs to five sets before losing in the clay-court tourney. Mulloy will pair in doubles with George Toley, who was here last year.

Charles Hare, former British Davis Cup player, now engaged in business in the United States, has entered as has Sidney Wood, former U. S. Davis Cup player and Wimbledon champion in 1931. Wood has ranked in the American first 10 no less than six times. He has devoted little time to tennis in the last two years, and only lack of endurance prevented him from beating Frank Parker in the 1937 nationals.

Dave Niles, chairman and referee of the tournament, is working to get the Australian Davis Cup team to come. A letter from Walter Pate, U. S. non-playing Davis Cup captain, to Niles indicates he will do everything in his power to persuade the Australian stars to include Longwood in their tennis itinerary. Also the Japanese Davis Cup team has been invited and may accept. The Japanese have a match in Canada the following week and need to practice on grass courts. Longwood has this facility and the Japanese may use this opportunity to sharpen up their game before meeting the Canadians.

A post card to Niles from Mrs. George W. Wightman, prominent in national and international tennis circles, states: "It looks very favorable for Mrs. Helen Moody and Helen Jacobs to visit Longwood." Niles is uncertain as to whether Mrs. Wightman is referring to the Longwood Bowl tournament or to the National doubles championships which will be held at the Longwood Cricket Club in August. He hopes, of course, these two outstanding "Helens" will be on hand for the "Bowl" play.

Other entries include Frank Kovak, of Northern California, considered as one of the most promising players in the United States.

Six Players Lead British Open Golf

SANDWICH, England, July 6 (AP)—Six players, including 18-year-old Jim Bruen, led the field at the end of the first 18 holes in the British open golf championship today.

Playing again through intermittent sun, rain and high winds, the sextet equaled par for the Royal St. George's course as they shot 70s. In addition to Bruen, Irish Walker Cup star, the players were Eddie Whitcombe and Bill Cox of England; Jim Adams and Johnny Fallon, the medalist, from Scotland, and Marcel Dallemagne of France.

Henry Cotton, defending champion, was short with his second shots and afraid of his putter all day with the result he took a 74 and was pretty fortunate to get that.

He pitched stone dead out of a sand trap at the twelfth and dropped a putt from way across the green at the thirteenth, but most of the time he was in the tall grass.

Seven players trailed the six leaders by one stroke. They were J. J. Busson, Bert Gadd, E. W. Jarman, Alf Perry, Reginald Whitcombe, and Charles Whitcombe.

College Tennis Favorites Win In The Third Round

HAVERFORD, Pa., July 6 (AP)—Seven of the remaining seeded players moved into the fourth round of the intercollegiate tennis championships on the Merion Cricket Club Courts yesterday.

There was a hint of the unexpected when the seventh and eighth favorites were playing, but a close haul brought them through. Lewis Wetherill, of the University of Southern California, dropped a set but beat Chauncey D. Steele, Jr., of Columbia, 8—6, 3—6, 6—0, and William Murphy, University of Chicago, did the same thing before he could conquer Robert Peacock, of the University of California, 6—3, 7—9, 7—5. Top-seeded Joseph Hunt, Southern California; Frank D. Guernsey, Jr., Rice Institute, Texas; Julius D. Heldman, University of California at Los Angeles; Robert Kamrath, University of Texas, and Robert Harmon, California, won their third-round matches as they pleased. Only one easterner is left in the tournament—Joseph Fishbach, St. John's University, Brooklyn, eastern collegiate champion. He moved into the fourth round by a default.

Isadore Bellis, University of Pennsylvania, crumpled before the steady game of Russell Bobbitt, of Georgia Tech., 6—4, 6—3, and L. Gilkey, of Harvard, was pushed aside by Milton Ruehl, of Western State Teachers (Michigan), earlier in the day in a belated second-round match, 6—2, 7—5. The summaries:

Singles—Second Round

Robert Peacock, University of California, defeated Joe Lucia, Rice Institute, 6—4, 6—4.

Third Round

Russell Bobbitt, Georgia Tech, defeated Isadore Bellis, University of Pennsylvania, 6—4, 6—3.

Milton Ruehl, Western State (Mich.), defeated L. Gilkey, Harvard, 6—2, 7—5.

William Ralbert, University of Cincinnati, defeated James Seaver, Stanford, 6—0, 6—0.

Frank Guernsey, Jr., Rice, defeated Marion Shane, Kalamazoo College, 6—1, 6—3.

Douglas Imhoff, University of California, defeated Wilson Rood, University of North Carolina, 6—1, 2—6, 6—4.

Doubles—First Round

Don McNeill and Morey Lewis, Kenyon, defeated Bobbitt and W. E. Moore, Georgia Tech., 6—3, 10—8.

Gerard Podesta and Clifford Baker, Princeton, defeated George Dunkin and Dick Henry, U. of Virginia, 6—1, 6—2.

Harman and Hoogs, University of California, defeated John Foreman and Carlton Rood, U. of North Carolina, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5.

P. Buskey and Jack Crawford, Middlebury, Vt., won by default from O. H. Hood and Smith Dodson, Southern Methodist.

Darrell Hudlow and Lewis Hastings, U. of Redlands, won by default from Frank Farrell and Wilson Rood, U. of North Carolina.

Guernsey and Lucia, Rice Institute, defeated H. Stephens and M. Stephens, Yale, 3—7, 6—1.

Kamrath and Weller, U. of Texas, defeated David Burt and Gilkey, Harvard, 6—2, 6—2.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Helen Wills Moody, back in competition after two years' retirement, won seventh Wimbledon tennis championship, beating Helen Jacobs, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, after trailing 2—5 in the last set.

Stitt Near Defeat

WATERBURY, Conn., July 6 (AP)—The top-seeded Alberti Stitt of Brookline, Mass., narrowly escaped defeat yesterday in the opening round of the 9th annual Naugatuck Valley tennis tournament but finally pulled his match against Jimmy Kane of Stratford out of the fire 5—7, 6—2, 10—8. Other seeded entrants in both men's and women's division had little trouble advancing to the second round.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	41	25	.621
New York	41	25	.621
Boston	39	28	.582
Detroit	35	36	.493
Washington	35	37	.486
Chicago	27	34	.443
Philadelphia	27	38	.415
St. Louis	22	44	.333

Results July 5

No games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	45	28	.643
Pittsburgh	38	26	.594
Chicago	38	30	.559
Cincinnati	35	31	.530
Boston	31	32	.492
St. Louis	29	35	.453
Brooklyn	28	40	.412
Philadelphia	19	45	.297

Results July 5

No games scheduled.

International League

Results July 5

Jersey City 11, Newark 7.
Syracuse 4, Baltimore 3.
Toronto 10, Buffalo 7.
Montreal 11, Rochester 9.

Speaker Television Pioneer

Tris Speaker, one of baseball's immortals and Hall of Fame nominations, yesterday became one of the first prominent figures in sports to be interviewed in front of a television camera. The experiment took place in the studios of the Massachusetts Television Institute, 568 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Speaker stood before a television camera and a microphone in one room, and answered the questions of inquiring reporters in another part of the studio. The queries were wired to Tris by telephone. His voice and features were as clear to the listening scribes as a sound motion picture is to screen critics.

As officials of the institute pointed out, such an interview is possible by two-way television sets, so that both parties would be visible. Also, it could be carried on between New York and San Francisco, or any two distant cities.

To sports fans, particularly those who are unable to attend the actual playing of contests, television presents amazing possibilities. Now well along in the laboratory stage, this scientific practice may eventually bring World Series baseball games, Davis Cup tennis matches and Rose Bowl football battles to you while you enjoy the comforts of your own living room.

Speaker conducts several broadcasts each week and tours the country coaching playground youngsters in the diamond art. He seemed extremely enthusiastic in regard to the possibilities of television.

The once-great outfielder, a member of the famous Red Sox trio which also included Duffy Lewis and Harry Hooper, believes that radio and television will not decrease the attendances at major league parks. Tris contends that although a few may be satisfied with the opinions of an announcer, a great majority prefer to watch the Joe Medwicks and Lou Gehrigs where they can shout their encouragement, or voice protests.

Speaker considers the Red Sox a pennant threat in the American League, despite the recent streak of the Yankees, and the early spurt of the Indians. He believes that baseball is more solid than ever before with the American public, and is impressed by the number of promising young players that have entered the majors during the past two years.

E. R.

Tris Speaker Tries New Role

By a Staff Photographer

Tris Speaker, Red Sox Outfielder More Than 20 Years Ago, Standing Before the Television Camera and Microphone for an Interview With Scribes, Who Were in Another Part of the Massachusetts Television Institute Studio. Inset Shows the Receiving Set, Which Clearly Transmitted Speaker's Voice and Image

United States Fencers Defeat Canadians 11 to 1

MONTREAL, July 6 (CP)—A team of New York fencers defeated a Canadian team 11 matches to one in the first round of the Bussell Trophy tournament, emblematic of the world fencing championship.

The United States team of Miguel A. de Capriles and Dr. John R. Huffman, both of New York, will meet the winner of the Mexico-Cuba series for the North American title.

Charles Otis of Montreal won the only match for the Canadian team when he defeated de Caprilles 5-3 in an épée clash.

Budge and Mako Win

BUDAPEST, July 6 (AP)—Fresh from their triumphs at Wimbledon, Don Budge of Oakland, Calif., and Gene Mako of Los Angeles made a clean sweep of three exhibition matches with outstanding Hungarian tennis stars yesterday.

Budge defeated Otto Szigeti, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, and Mako triumphed over T. Gabri, 6—2, 6—2, in singles, and in doubles the two-time Wimbledon champions beat Georges Dallos and P. Asboth, 6—3, 6—0, 6—3.

Mrs. Moody Wins

DUBLIN, July 6 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, making her first appearance in the Irish open tennis championships, defeated Miss D. Curley, Irish junior title-holder, today, 6—1, 6—2. Owen Anderson of Hollywood, Calif., defeated R. F. Egan of Ireland, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women of 20 Countries Stress Value of Unity

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Maintain Need of Free Status For Effective Peace Work

Women Assembled in Marseilles Ignore National and Racial Barriers for Sake of United Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Marseilles, France

Dear Friend,

At a time when there seems to be so much confused thinking in Europe, and ordinary people are questioning as to the way they must take, perhaps the most interesting thing that I can tell you is how the women of Europe met here in Marseilles in order to discuss the situation and to discover, if they could, some way of turning Europe towards peace.

It happened that I was in this part of the world when the women's meeting was in progress and that I was able to follow it—from its initial reception in the Maire, to the time when, long after the women should by rights have ended their deliberations and retired, they still hung together, even not to separate until they had covered every possible inch of ground.

The meeting was held in the great Opera House. Its steep galleries were occupied by observers, while speakers sat at tables which, running the length of the house, were each marked with the names of the countries represented. And there were more than twenty countries—France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, Finland, Lithuania, Yugoslavia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Spain, besides women exiles from Germany and a number of women who came from beyond Europe—from China, Egypt, Algeria, Australia, Mexico. In the chair was the white-haired Madame Gabrielle Duchêne of Paris, since it was she who first suggested the plan of calling the women together.

Program Included

The original program of the Conference included deliberations on such questions as co-operation between nations; the defense of institutions, such as the League of Nations and the Court of International Justice, established for the safeguarding of peace; democracy as the basis of individual, national, and international relations. But it was difficult to be law-abiding about such a program—indeed about any program at all.

The women of Spain were there, their natural oratory fired by the knowledge that, even as they spoke, Barcelona was being fiercely bombarded from the air, and civilians killed in the streets. And the women of Austria were there, able to tell of the loss of their country to an invading army only a few weeks previously. The women of Czechoslovakia—nearly forty of them, together with ten more who represented the Czechoslovakian Sudeten-German minority—were there, ready to beg for friendship and support from the women of less immediately threatened countries. The women of China could add the tale of the sufferings of women in the war of the Far East.

Had it not been for the determination of those who occupied the platform — Madame Duchêne and Madame Germaine Mallaterre-Sellier of France, Mrs. Margery Corbett-Ashby of Great Britain, Senator Frantiska Flaminkova of Czechoslovakia—the pressure of past and present happenings might have pushed out all effort to discover some way of meeting the future.

As it was, the program failed in much of its original intention. But —everybody agreed to this—it did achieve certain things. It achieved, for instance, the unanimous acceptance of proposals in regard to the keeping of peace. It proved that women can reach across national, and political barriers for the sake of establishing unity.

The Italian women, sitting beside the women of Spain, were able to listen dispassionately to accusations which involved their country in fearful responsibilities in regard to the Spanish war. The women of Great Britain, listening to suggestions that their democracy was not wholly guiltless of intrigue with powers anti-democratic, could refrain from retort. The women of the Sudeten-German minority could testify that only through persistent propaganda was it now being believed that the people of the minority could not live in peace with their Czech neighbors. Those who knew China could speak of how the women of that country, fearful as they are of the Japanese militarism, can yet have friendly relations with the women of Japan.

Definite Proposals

The women made definite proposals. From the political standpoint, they demanded the throwing overboard of the policy of isolation, and the end of non-intervention in Spain. They called for the protection of the territorial and political independence of Czechoslovakia, and deplored the "betrayal of justice" in the recognition of the conquest of Ethiopia.

They demanded the release of all women hostages in prisons and concentration camps held solely on account of the so-called misdemeanors of their men. They demanded a solution for the refugee problem, suggesting that the temporary right of asylum should be granted, and both legal status and work given to those who are, through no fault of their own, deprived of country and home.

On the Economic Side

From the economic standpoint, they suggested that the democratic movements of all countries should unite and that the public opinion of all countries should be organized to oppose the granting of economic or financial concessions to aggressor states. A boycott of the goods and services of aggressor nations, they said, could be engineered with success even by private people acting in a purely private capacity.

It was, however, when they came to deal with the more human side of affairs—maintaining that peace is essentially a question of morality, and that women everywhere should, by equal opportunity in public affairs, be able to exercise their influence in regard to morality—that they spoke about matters, perhaps peculiarly valuable to the establishment of peace.

They adopted what they called a General Resolution, and in it, recording their belief that "in an hour of gravest tension," the action of women, united to defend the fundamental principles of moral law, can be of the greatest efficacy, they urged the co-operation of women in demanding a place in national and international affairs from which to organize such action. Democratic principles, they pointed out, imply equality both of race and of sex, and only by the recognition of such equality can they be exercised.

Women are marching in Europe. The question of equality is no longer merely a matter of sex; it has begun to be recognized as of vital importance to the establishing of the peace of the world.

Yours very sincerely,

Phyllis M. Lovell

One of these letters about women of Europe comes to you the first Wednesday of each month.

Kenneth Baker

Fish Seller From Amager District of Copenhagen

The Lady of the Pencils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Lady of the Pencils quite frequently finds herself the target for witticisms aimed pleasantly at her championship of the common lead pencil as a household implement. She brought the pencil habit from the business world into her own home and considers this small article one of the biggest items in her efficiency program. So she goes blithely on her way—making her lists, jotting down all the little memoranda which would otherwise clutter her thinking, keeping her various records and accounts, scattering pencils at advantageous places about the house.

1—Daily Accounts

For keeping the daily grocery account the Lady of the Pencils uses a sheet of typing paper, ruled in wide columns, tacked up on the pantry wall. A pencil suspended by a long cord is fastened to one of the corner tacks. This she finds much easier to use than a daily account book. Moreover, it is so easily accessible, the swinging pencil is so inviting that whoever brings in the groceries finds it no bothersome task to check up their purchases. By making this account a matter of family interest, no small items are overlooked, and each member of the family gains a surer insight into the general expenditures and the cost of various foodstuffs.

In the Old Secondhand Shop

After 'More Things to Put Posies In'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

He is a patient individual, this secondhand man. He does not attempt to fathom the reason for a purchase, but cheerfully hauls, tugs, and even climbs, to reach whatever object is desired. His is a well-tanned face, which bespeaks an intimacy with the sea at some past time, and this is emphasized by the anchor tattooed on his arm.

His shop, like Jonathan Joe's wheelbarrow, is full of surprises, and a difficult place to resist. There is always the possibility of finding another little vase or bowl for flowers. "Little," in this case, is a term of endearment, for one could hardly apply the adjective to a recent find, a pan dowdy dish, bought it must be admitted, to hold golden rod in season, and apple pan dowdy, seldom.

The Bell Announces a Customer

The bell on its coiled wire announces a customer, but there are no stilted words of greeting from the secondhand man. Instead, "I s'pose you're after more things to put posies in. Ain't got a vase in the place today. Got some real good aluminum things, and a couple o' bridge lamps."

Aluminum things and bridge lamps are ignored; our interest is already in a different corner. "That flat black thing? That's a tray. Went on top of a settin' room stove. Want it? You can hev it for nothin'. It don't fit anything 'round here." I visualize it with a new coat of flat black paint. It will do beautifully for gourds next fall.

Here, at my feet, discovered because it caught on my stockings, is a wicker covered bottle, long of neck, and broad of base, its woven straw covering decidedly loose and fringed. The bottle inside is blue green glass, beautifully clear. What had it held in the past? Molasses, possibly. The secondhand man drew the blackened cork and smelled. "Nope. Kerosene." There was no mistaking the odor. But no more kerosene for its limpid beauty. Instead, clear water, into which would first be dropped a bit of charcoal, then it would be ready for a spray of bull vine, beautiful in spite of its assertive thorns.

For French Marigolds

Atop a clumsy radio of a past decade I spy a bit of sepia printed cream ware, its glaze catching the light. It is vase shaped, well modeled, and just the thing for a breakfast sized bouquet of French marigolds—the brown, velvety kind.

The secondhand man climbs over a barricade of kitchen chairs, a wringer, and a baby carriage to reach it. "Here it is, but 'twon't do you any good cause it won't hold water. See the hole in the side? That's a drain. Made that way on purpose. It's a toothbrush holder. Went with a set and all the rest uv the set's broken."

True, it wouldn't hold water, but an olive jar fitted into it would solve that problem. Moreover, stamped on the bottom was the name Wedgwood. From toothbrushes to marigolds! I am sure Josiah himself would be pleased.

"Here's a new barrel o' stuff just come in and ain't unpacked yet. Look in it if you want to. I ain't givin you any encuragement." But encouragement there was, in the shape of a gravy boat and two custard cups of old ironstone ware. They had been white generations ago, now they were browned with the biscuit tones that come from age and much contact with the oven. Filled with annual phlox, gay colored for the most part, but with here and there a bit that is truly biscuit colored, they would be perfect for the fireplace mantel of a certain little house—gravy boat in the center, custard cups for balance at either end, complimenting the chintzy wallpaper and ivory woodwork of the room.

"It's funny how things come back to me," said the secondhand man, "I remember coming home from the first trip I ever made on a vessel, and seeing my mother in the doory-yard puttin' flowers in a custard cup . . . bachelor buttons 'n' candytuft 'n' Johnny jump ups! But I never heard o' puttin' flowers in gravy boats. I'll do all this stuff up in one bundle for you. No, I won't use newspaper . . . I ain't agoin to have it rub off on your white suit. Here's a piece o' store paper. Come in again a week from tomorrow . . . got a new load o' stuff comin in . . . Might be some vases . . . Mebbe another gravy boat!"

Flora G. Pease

One of a group of articles on flower arrangement.

Fisherwomen of Denmark

Headdress and Colored Bands Distinguish Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

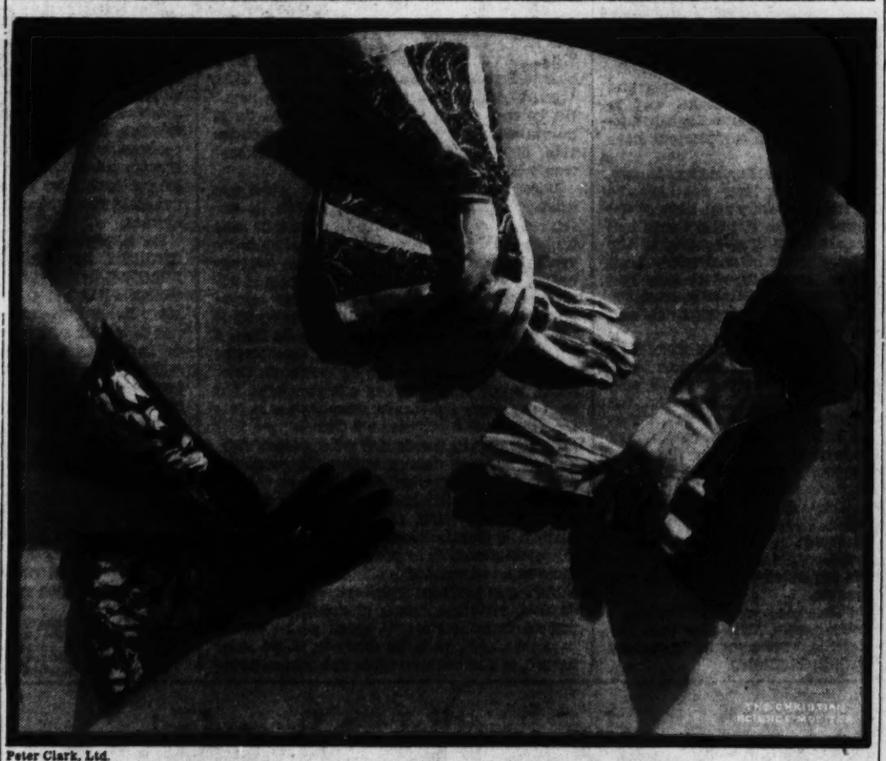
Copenhagen

"What jolly looking women they are!" was the remark of a tourist to Denmark, as she took a snapshot of a Danish fisherwoman. The headdress is a last relic of national costume, for it is only among the fish and flower women, that it has survived so long. Both the fish and flower women wear the same headdress, therefore it is difficult to distinguish which are of Dutch descent and which are Danish! The Dutch dress came to Denmark in the reign of Christian II (1489-1541) who for the sake of the pretty Dutch girl Dyveke, had a very high regard for the Dutch people and presented the island of Amager to certain families.

The women of Skovshoved, and other villages along the coast, wear the same headdress. A married woman wears a red and green band at the foot of her skirt while an unmarried woman wears a band of green.

The skirt of the Amager woman is usually black, bands of color being used on the bodice. The white kerchief is really only a part of the head covering, and should be used with a black velvet or cloth cap over it. Today, instead of the high roll of hair held in place with a high comb, often ornamented with gold or silver, to give the desired square effect to the kerchief at the back, a pad is pinned to the hair from ear to ear to prevent the kerchief from pressing down on the ears.

How these fisherwomen work! Up at cockcrow or sunrise the whole year round, they meet the boats coming in with the night catch. They often walk for miles carrying on their backs about one hundred pounds of fish in a special large square basket. They sell their wares from house to house, or sit in the fish-market from early morning till the Raadhus clock chimes twelve, when they must pack up and sell privately any fish left over. Through hard work and thrift these fisherwomen are often quite wealthy and possess beautiful homes which they are proud to show to the stranger. Their business is usually handed down from generation to generation, and their husbands and sons are often fishermen with motor cutters or boats which collect the fish and bring them to market.



Peter Clark, Ltd.

Beautiful Gloves to Dress Up One's Costume

Everything from strong leather to delicate chiffon has been pressed into glove service this season, so our London correspondent writes us. Some gloves are made in two different skins, the back being of one and the palm of another. As for color, gloves have thrown off all restraint. They may be had to match any part of one's ensemble. Novelty lacings, trimmings, and embroideries add interest. There are washable gloves in white leather, for instance, that lace up the back to the fingers with a colored lacing that may be removed before washing.

For wear with tweeds, a combination of beige and brown suede is fashionable in London, we learn, the two shades being used for alternate fingers and continuing in stripes down the back of the hand. Knitted gloves of mercerised cotton or linen thread in bright colors are again popular with sports clothes.

Molyneux is introducing short white suede mittens for day wear and long satin mittens for evening. Stiebel is using unusual gloves to accent his suits and gowns—long gloves in gold taffeta with an evening frock in parma violet; gloves and scarf of hyacinth blue chiffon with a pastel pink frock. Glenny puts gold kid gloves with a two-piece suit in corn and black.

The models shown here were designed by Isobel, who is specializing in beautifully made gloves embroidered to match the suit or gown. Those at the left are navy appliquéd with the navy, red, and white printed silk of the frock they are to accompany. The white pair in the center is trimmed with a black and white printed appliqué. Frills of delicate black lace encircle the gauntlets of the shell-pink gloves shown at the right, which were designed to be worn with a frothy black lace dress.

Through the Editor's Window

Recapturing a Zest for the Job

By Mellicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If ever you feel somewhat dull and beset with routine in the daily job, it may freshen things up to cast an interested, imaginative eye upon the apparently routine work of somebody else. Sometimes we can see adventure in another's everyday job when momentarily we can't see it in our own; and the process is likely to improve our viewpoint.

This idea came to mind as I read the pages of "random spotlights on unusual express traffic" in a little magazine called The Express Messenger. It is a trade publication for railway expressmen. And right here, I wish to say that if you wish new viewpoints and happen to live where you can drop into a city public library, it may refresh you to browse in a few trade journals. It does one good to be "somebody else" a few minutes, and one temporarily can become so in viewpoint, if one reads with persistent appreciation a trade journal of somebody else's trade.

* * *

Take the expressman. Not all the same expressman, of course; but if it happened to any of them, it might have happened to you as one. Comes spring in Wyoming, and the boxes of bees (yes, bees!) from California begin to arrive. Even bees nowadays go into the mountains for the summer, vacation camps perhaps, and next fall they will be shipped back. But it's no holiday jaunt. Quite the contrary. It is so the bees can gather the best honey the year around, and no six-day week either. A truckload of bees usually has a few strays, just to make things interesting, and sweetened water in each box is their food en route. Comes spring in many climes, and the baby chicks go a-traveling—under your care. Or, to be less agricultural, you may help transport "ti" or palm lily leaves from Hawaii to be made into grass skirts for some professional dancing girls attached to a Hawaiian orchestra at a New York hotel.

A carload of rare birds and monkeys made a trip from New York recently to the St. Louis zoo. Imagine acting as chauffeur to a white peacock, or as mother's helper to a baby elephant! Some do. You would feed little Jumbo specially prepared cereals en route and see that he said thank you and washed behind his ears. Or you may have charge of Major, a beautiful St. Bernard, traveling with water-pan and dog-biscuits, to a relative (not Major's, you understand, but his master's).

* * *

Your days are varied with the seasons. Just before Easter, it is flowers. Back of the homemaker or business woman who wears a gardenia or receives a box of roses, may be not one but a whole chain of expressmen. For instance, out of one little town in Illinois that most of you probably never heard of, Pana, in the last four days before Easter this year went some 200,000 roses a day. More than three quarters of a million roses!

One of the more intriguing shipments multiplied en route, like "pigs is pigs." Entrained at Albany, two crates, containing in all, three goats. Unloaded at Albany, eight goats! The five kids on arrival at Albany "were on their feet all ready to eat tin cans," according to the express employee, who in the meanwhile had been busy knocking out the ends of crates, having a veterinary meet the train at Utica, and providing mother goat and babies with a comfortable bed (from a goat point of view).

* * *

Gilbert and Sullivan loved to make humorous songs about the jobs people have—the policeman's lot; those of Pooh-Bah, Lord High Everything Else; of the head of the House of Peers who did "nothing in particular, and did it very well." Other people's jobs, on appreciative examination, are likely to prove refreshing, sometimes full of humorous experiences, and often full of human interest. And as a trip frequently helps one to enjoy one's home more, observation of others' work-experiences often refreshes one's viewpoint, enabling one to recapture one's zest for the everyday adventure of the job.

A Wednesday Column

Two More Fruit Drinks For Your Recipe File

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mulled Cider

1 quart cider
⅓ cup light brown sugar
¼ teaspoon cloves
⅛ teaspoon allspice
3 sticks cinnamon
Few grains salt
Speck nutmeg

Mix sugar and spices together; add cider, bring slowly to boiling point, boil ten minutes. Strain through wet cheesecloth and reheat. Serve in hot cups. Serves six

Hot Grape Juice

4 cups grape juice
2 cups cold water

Place in saucepan; bring slowly to boiling point. Serve in hot cups with slices of lemon in which cloves have been inserted; this gives a nice spicy flavor to this hot drink, which is delicious served afternoons with dainty sandwiches or cake. Serves eight. Hannah Dutaud

Patterns as Labels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even without the help of labels, it may soon be possible for the average shopper to distinguish certain silk from certain rayon fabrics. Definite style distinctions are being produced in the two categories by the individualized use in one or the other classification of certain trick-yarn constructions and certain complicated weaves. These, being exclusive, some with the animal fiber, others with the vegetable fibers, will identify the content of the material by the visual means of texture and subtle patterning.

Variety in Bon Voyage Gifts

Did you ever sit in your stateroom on an ocean liner completely at sea in flowers? Stewards running with vases, flowers going down to the dining room, flowers for the ice box, and still flowers to give to the gulls that will follow in your wake.

You love it, it's wonderful; but when you count up some $125 in flowers, your little, practical, Scotch soul cringes a bit and you say, "Whew! I wish they had sent me a little something I could keep, that didn't require so much space, so much fuss and so much attention."

Bon Voyage gifts for trains, for planes, for ships, or trailers, should be useful, small and practical, something to really remember us by. They can be. Little silver pin dishes that take up no room at all are individual and may be kept very clean, then taken home for keeps.

Silver identification tags on slender chains are fashionable, and practical, while large gold tags are a mark of distinction. They may also bear the wearer's home address in case of a great desire to linger too long in a delectable spot.

How about a nice jeweled hatpin to keep diminutive chapeaux on at the precarious angle fashion dictates?

A traveling clock is always welcome and not prohibitive in price, or cumbersome, or heavy. It is set for eight days of strenuous traveling once it is wound.

A small case with a useful knife, fork, spoon, and bottle opener is tops. They can also be used in the office for "slaves" who often eat luncheon "en desque."

Why not give a scent bottle with a screwed top that gives "no-leak security"? A new compact with a box of powder, a favorite brand, to save time and keep the color harmony working, is another useful, thoughtful, personal gift.

A spare set of evening studs, waistcoat buttons, and sleeve buttons is fine for the man who has just sent his to the laundry, and is taking the next train.

Jeweled barrettes for the new high dressed hair make welcome and useful gifts. New, fresh, and intriguing besides.

Débutantes in Hoops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A vogue for "coming out" in the summer is responsible for a new type of débutante frock. It is likely to be fashioned of tulle in pale blue or pink and wears a wide skirt with a casing into which a detachable hoop can be slipped. This hoop is the particular insignia of "coming out," and is not worn at the parties to follow which the same dress may grace.

Easy to Make for Gifts Or for Bazaars

3—Patchwork Pillow Covers

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Patchwork pillow covers are always popular. Besides the more complicated and well-known patterns, why not make simple ones of one-inch squares stitched together on the machine in diagonal formation? Cut the squares in sets from one to nine and back again, and sew together so there are diagonal lines of the same kinds of blocks running across the pillow. Make the back just the same or of one piece and bind the two sides together with a contrasting or harmonizing color, or make a border on each side and stitch together on the wrong side.

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The Home Forum

Conversation Piece

"I AM asking you why you seem to prefer American scenery to European. You can be lyrical enough, when you like, about Devonshire lanes and Scottish heather and Alpine moon risings; but you don't seem to want to renew those delights too often, I notice. When I ask you, you are always on the point of starting for Nova Scotia, or Arizona, and points west."

"I wish you wouldn't talk about Arizona when I am pent up in a city, even if it is the home of culture and elegance in the New World. It isn't any use your throwing books at me. I like America and have always liked it ever since, two decades ago, I landed on her shores."

"Well, but why do you like it so much?"

♪ ♪ ♪

"I'VE ALWAYS LIKED America. With all of my generation in England, I was raised on American books. We began with 'Little Women' and 'St. Nicholas,' and we went on to Mark Twain, George Cable, and Bret Harte. Besides, we were brought up on Longfellow."

"What about Tennyson?"

"Oh, yes, Tennyson too; but Longfellow was entrancing. Think of Hiawatha! You must remember that all Englishmen are pioneers at heart. But we all learned Longfellow's poems at school. There isn't an English visitor who doesn't want to see first the home of the Alcotts, and second the house of the 'Village Blacksmith.'"

"The Village Blacksmith?"

"Yes, I blush to say that they not only ask for it; they also start quoting the poem. They even demand to see the church where the daughter sang. I have to invent one for them. It seems a pity that so good a poet as Longfellow should be remembered by his worst poems. But he probably would not have minded. I believe he said that 'Excelsior' was the result of inspiration. Shakespeare was quite right when he said the evil that men do lives after them. He had probably been directing someone in the neighborhood of the Elephant and Castle to the house of an obscure poet of a hundred years back. He'd just said for the fiftieth time or so: 'You take the first right and the second left to the end of the street. Turn right again and ask a policeman. You can't miss it,' sighed, and gone on to his Southwark lodging to complete Anthony's oration. 'Well, I got a good line out of that one, at any rate,' you can hear him saying gloomily as he mounted the tottery stairs to his room, 'the evil that men do . . . um . . . um . . . quite good.'"

"There wasn't any Elephant and Castle then, was there? And certainly no policemen."

"Well, the watch, then, and some sort of a tavern where the Elephant is now. No, I think the Elephant had something vaguely to do with Clive or Warren Hastings."

♪ ♪ ♪

"WE STILL AREN'T any nearer to finding out why you like the American scene so much."

"I have told you. It's because I'm English. There comes a time in the life of many an Englishman when he says: 'This is the last time I shall look upon your semi-detached ugliness,' and he leaves his house in Tooting or Brixton or the Hareley Road, Birmingham, and goes off to foreign parts. His reason is that England is getting too crowded. That is why Cecil Rhodes left home. He said it was the cold mutton, but I know it was all those brothers and sisters in a country rectory. He naturally went to Africa and started missionarizing on the grand scale. 'What have you been doing, Mr. Rhodes?' said the Queen, graciously. 'Making you an Empire, Ma'am,' said her subject, as pugnacious and as stubborn as herself."

"You keep getting off the point."

"I don't. I'm right on it. Your Englishman leaves Upper Tooting for the Arctic Circle, or for darkest Africa, or China or Central America—"

"This isn't Central America."

"It's central enough for me. Don't interrupt. Well, off he goes and says he is going 'to get away from it all'; and immediately he starts rolling a cricket pitch, laying out tennis courts and football grounds, and teaching the natives of the shores to become better than he is himself at those games. He also builds himself an igloo, straw hut, or rents an apartment which he proceeds to call either 'Mon Abri,' 'San Remo,' or 'Kitchener Villa.'"

"Why San Remo?"

"I don't know. It is an old custom, dating back, I think, to early Victorian times. It must have arisen in some household when Mother recalled that Aunt Agatha had a school friend—now what *was* her name, my dear?—well, anyway, her daughter nearly went to the Continent for her honeymoon, but they decided on Cromer instead, or was it Brighton? So they thought San Remo would be a nice name for the house, and now no suburban road is complete without its San Remo."

"Well, you don't live in a San Remo."

"No, but have you noticed that on the front of the apartment block in which I humbly reside is a brass and shining plate engraved 'Llandudno Lodge?' No? Well, it is there. The owner comes from Tottenham Court Road."

"So you came to America to get away from it all? I suppose you thought you'd find Indians on Broadway?"

"I heard that one on the boat coming over. We do find Indians on Broadway. You know we do. And we settle down in our 'Llandudno Lodges' with the greatest content; but ever and anon we are off to the frontier country, to the Rockies, to the deserts, to the prairies. We are armchair pioneers, I grant you, but the old strain still struggles within us; and we wander, as your ancestors and mine wandered, all over the earth to possess it, and to find it good."

J. A. C.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Copyright: P. & D. Colnaghi and Sydney Lee, London

A SPANISH SQUARE: *A Wood-Engraving by Sydney Lee, R. A., R. E.*

THIS lovely, dignified wood-engraving of a Spanish square is a triumph of clean, delicate cutting. The print, of softly graded grays and whites, is quiet and unemotional. In spite of the sunlight flooding the façade of the houses, the subject is austerely handled, being built up of vertical and horizontal lines; but there is a strong human element in the groups of women resting in the shade from the glare of the sun. The print is full of interest; the eye can wander again and again over it, finding ever new details and objects for admiration.

Mr. Sydney Lee is one of England's foremost print-makers. Over a long period of years, he has experimented in all the processes of engraving—etching, drypoints, aquatints, mezzotints, lithographs, wood-engravings and wood-cuts. Wood as a medium has always held a special attraction for him. In later years, he has followed the celebrated Bewick's practice of cutting on the end-grain of the wood instead of on the plank section.

River of Sand Bars

BIG SANDY is a boundary river, and on the maps it is only twenty-seven miles long. . . . The watershed covers about forty-two hundred square miles. The stream has two beautiful Indian names, Totteroy and Chattaroy, now in disuse, and each means "the river of sand bars." . . .

The valley emerges into authentic history from a background of legend. Near the Breaks of Sandy the Shawnees said there was a great cave where they hid their women before they did battle with the Cherokees. In the same region—as well as in a number of others—tradition places Swift's silver mines, the quest of which has never been abandoned. Hither each year, from 1760 to 1769, as report has it, came John Swift, and a band of white and red men from tidewater Virginia, and they carried back precious metal. They were associated with a merchant who owned ships on the Spanish seas, and knew the art of engraving dies for the coinage of silver and gold. Jillson, former state geologist of Kentucky and author of an entertaining monograph on the Big Sandy valley, concludes that the merchant was engaged in piratical ventures and that the object of the expeditions was to coin stolen gold and silver into English currency. But why need the conspirators have journeyed so far?

For the products of the valley, mainly timber, salt, corn and cattle, the river was long the only outlet. . . . Half a century ago, none of the county-seat towns on the Kentucky side had two hundred inhabitants. The coming of the railroad and the opening of coal mines have given these towns thousands where they had hundreds. Best known are Pikeville, near the head of periodic steamboat navigation, and Catlettsburg, at the river mouth.

At Pikeville I climbed the hills afoot and went on into a country of blue barns and catbirds and footbridges, where people still play the dulcimer. Now and then I caught the authentic odor of a smokehouse. The shimmering heats of harvest time were on the land—in the sun a fierce beneficence, in the shade an agreeable languor. I could only acclaim the long, tolerant, midsummer noonings of the mountainfolk. They made me welcome on their porches when I asked for water, inquired my name and forgot it, and my objectives which they pondered, and arrived at conclusions perhaps suggested in the reply of one kindly-faced woman.

"Could I take that road yonder?" I asked.

"Yes," she said gently. "Hit goes into our cornfield."—CLARK B. FIRESTONE, in "Sycamore Shores." (New York: McBride.)

John Constable's Village

IN A fair and pleasant Suffolk upland, where, in early summer, the eye rests upon every shade of green—from the tall profuse grass, ready for the reaper, to the growing corn, scarcely yellow—lies the village of East Bergholt. . . .

They do things differently in East Bergholt. Here is a picture from the pen of a ready writer. "It seems to have been built to be painted . . . half the cottages in the village are so strikingly picturesque that it is difficult to believe that to look so is not the sole object of their existence; nestling in fragrant flower gardens, and with woodbine-garlanded porches, they suggest those picture-book cottages so pleasant to imagine and hard to find." Moreover, the church is in the centre of the village, at the top of the lane leading to Flatford Mill. Near by stands the little post-office, close to the spot where stood "a substantial red-brick house," the early home of John Constable.

Golding Constable's house was demolished many years ago, but its lineaments live for us on the canvas of his son, and may be seen at South Kensington, and at the National Gallery of British Art. They tell you, in the village, that young Constable would resort to a small room—an attic over the post-office—where he could paint without interruption; we know, too, that he was welcome at Dunthorne's cottage hard by. But traces of Constable's early footsteps are hard to find; we know little beyond what is preserved in the Memoirs. The author of *In Quaint East Anglia*, mentions a villager whose father ground colours for the artist, and whose uncle was the boy depicted in *The Cornfield*; . . .

East Bergholt is to-day the home of several artists. . . . But East Bergholt is no artist's village as the term is understood by tourists. . . . I am sure the reader might pass a week of idle hours at East Bergholt without hearing the name of Constable. But the name may catch his eye when he lingers in the church. In the south aisle a window is dedicated "To the glory of God and in memory of John Constable, R. A., born in this parish 1776, died 1837."—From "In Constable's Country," by HERBERT W. TOMPKINS. (New York: Dutton.)

The Will of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS believed by many that God's will is manifested in both good and evil events. Many, for instance, have accepted suffering and disaster as evidences of His will. The prayer, "Thy will be done," is often construed as meaning resignation to evil, although Christ Jesus, who taught his followers this prayer, said (John 6:40), "This is the will of him that sent me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life." And Jesus did the will of his Father by healing sickness and sin and death. He fed the hungry multitudes, walked on the waters, stilled the angry waves, and taught his followers that they too could understand and obey the divine law. He lovingly and compassionately pointed out the way of obedience to the divine will, and proved that such obedience brings dominion and blessing.

To understand God's will it is necessary to understand the nature of God. The concept of God as mortal and corporeal, changeable and limited, as one who needs to be pleaded with, does not bring the courage and confidence which are needed to face the problems of life. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 587), is given the following Christian and scientific definition of God: "The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." Even a slight understanding of the true nature of God changes one's life, for it can at once be put into practice in one's daily experience.

Some years ago a young woman, who was suffering from a complication of diseases which had reduced her to helplessness, was told by one who had come to comfort her that it was God's will that she should suffer, and that in due time this would make her a better woman. That statement did not seem consistent to the sufferer, and she rebelled against such reasoning. Shortly afterwards Christian Science was presented to her, and through its loving ministrations she was completely healed. Then she began her study of Christian Science; and as she grew to understand God as omnipresent Life and Truth and Love, she realized that the will of God for His creation is unchanging good, and that no material beliefs can hinder or obstruct His will from being manifested. A little son was healed of a so-called incurable disease by applying these spiritual facts. God's words, as voiced by Isaiah (43:7), "I have created him for my glory, I have formed him; yea, I have made him," were proved to be true, and complete freedom came to the child.

The recognition of God's will as ever-present good is not a passive acceptance of good. It is neither fatalism nor superficial optimism. It is understanding and proving that God is the only creator, who pronounced His creation good, and whose will is manifested in freedom and dominion. This right understanding of God's will demands the subordination of misguided, so-called human will to the divine and only real will. Thus our thinking is brought into accord with the one Mind, the one intelligence. We must not merely believe that God's will operates for good. We must also have faith in the divine will, and set ourselves to understand and yield to it.

The book of Daniel records that King Nebuchadnezzar's reason returned unto him when he humbly acknowledged the will of God as supreme, saying (4:35), "He doeth according to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth: and none can stay his hand, or say unto him, What doest thou?"

In ridding ourselves of the belief in an intelligence and will apart from God, we reflect the divine Mind and allow the will of God to operate in our experience. Self-will believes in a self that is unlike God. Self-will dictates to us through material desires and inclinations; and it is only through spiritually waiting and watching for the truth of being that we learn to discern the right way, God's way. When we are willing to lay down selfish desires and humbly seek to do only God's will, we shall be ready to receive the ever-present and available benefits of divine Love.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 232), Mrs. Eddy writes, "The right way wins the right of way, even the way of Truth and Love whereby all our debts are paid, mankind blessed, and God glorified." We do not have to struggle and strain to see God's right of way. As we stay close to Him by thinking spiritually, we see the way clearly.

The will of God for His children is health, peace, freedom, joy, happiness, and serenity. This can be proved here and now, and Christian Science through its revelation of the true nature of God and man shows us the way.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

LA VOLUNTAD DE DIOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

MUCHOS creen que la voluntad de Dios se manifiesta tanto en acontecimientos buenos como en acontecimientos malos. Han aceptado, por ejemplo, la doctrina de que el sufrimiento y el desastre son expresiones de la voluntad divina. La oración "Hagase tu voluntad" se toma con frecuencia como si significara resignación al mal, a pesar de que Jesús, que enseñó esta oración a sus discípulos, dijo (San Juan 6:40): "Esta es la voluntad de mi Padre, que todo aquel que ve al Hijo y cree en él, tenga vida eterna." Y Jesús hizo la voluntad de su Padre curando la enfermedad, el pecado y la muerte. Dió de comer a las multitudes de hambrientos, anduvo sobre el mar, calmó las olas furiosas y enseñó a sus discípulos que ellos también podían entender y obedecer la ley divina. Lleno de bondad y compasión les enseñó el camino de obediencia a la voluntad divina, demostrando que tal obediencia trae bendición y dominio.

Para comprender la voluntad de Dios es necesario entender la naturaleza de Dios. El concepto de un Dios mortal y corpóreo, mutable y limitado, un Dios con quien hay que argumentar, no produce el ánimo y la confianza que se necesitan para confrontar los problemas de la vida. En la página 587 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) se da la siguiente definición científica y cristiana de Dios: "El gran YO SOY; el que es todo conocimiento, todo vista, todo acción, todo sabiduría, todo amor y eterno, Principio, Mente, Alma, Espíritu, Vida, Verdad, Amor, todo substancia, inteligencia." Un entendimiento por pequeño que sea de la naturaleza verdadera de Dios cambia nuestra vida, porque esto puede aplicarse inmediatamente en nuestra experiencia diaria.

Hace unos años que una mujer joven que estaba sufriendo de una complicación de enfermedades y se encontraba en un estado muy triste recibió la visita de una amiga, que había venido para consolarla y que trató de convencerla de que era la voluntad de Dios que sufriera, y que a su tiempo debido eso contribuiría a hacerla mejor. Esta declaración no le parecía de acuerdo con su concepto de Dios, y así la enferma se rebeló contra esas teorías erróneas. Poco después oyó de la Ciencia Cristiana, y por medio de sus ministraciones tan llenas de amor fué curada completamente. Entonces empezó a estudiar esa Ciencia; y a medida que llegaba a entender a Dios como Vida, Verdad y Amor omnipresentes, iba comprendiendo que la voluntad de Dios para con Su creación es el bien inalterable, y que no hay creencias materiales que puedan impedir u obstuír la manifestación de Su voluntad. Su hijito fué curado de lo que se había considerado como una enfermedad incurable por la aplicación de esas verdades espirituales. Las palabras de Dios, tal como fueron pronunciadas por el profeta Isaías (43:7): "A quien yo he creado para mi gloria, yo le he formado, sí, yo le he hecho", se demostraron como una verdad poderosa, y el niño sanó completamente de su dolencia.

El reconocimiento de la voluntad de Dios como bien omnipresente no significa una aceptación pasiva del bien, ni es tampoco fatalismo, ni optimismo superficial. Es el entendimiento y la demostración de que Dios es el único creador, el cual declaró que Su creación era buena, y cuya voluntad se expresa en libertad y dominio. Este entendimiento correcto de la voluntad de Dios demanda la subordinación de lo que se llama voluntad humana, la cual puede ser mal dirigida, a la voluntad divina, que es la única voluntad verdadera. Así nuestro pensamiento se armoniza con la Mente única, la inteligencia única. No es bastante que creamos meramente en que la voluntad de Dios produce sólo efectos buenos, tenemos que tener fe en la voluntad divina y disponernos para entenderla y obedecerla.

El libro del profeta relata que el rey Nabucodonosor recobró su razón, cuando humildemente reconoció la voluntad de Dios como suprema, diciendo (4:35): "Hace conforme a su voluntad en el ejército del cielo, y entre los habitantes de la tierra, y no hay quien pueda detener su mano, ni decirle: ¿Qué haces tú?"

Al deshacernos de la creencia en una inteligencia y una voluntad aparte de Dios, reflejamos la Mente divina y permitimos que la voluntad divina prevalezca en nuestra experiencia. El que es voluntarioso, queriendo hacer siempre su propia voluntad, cree en un yo que es aparte y diferente de Dios. Esta voluntariedad procura dirigir nuestras acciones según deseos e inclinaciones materiales; mientras que por medio de la vigilancia y esperanza espiritual podemos percibir el camino por el cual debemos andar, el camino de Dios. Cuando estemos dispuestos a abandonar los deseos egoístas, tratando humildemente de hacer sólo la voluntad de Dios, estaremos dispuestos también a recibir los beneficios del Amor divino, que están siempre presentes y siempre a nuestro alcance.

En la página 232 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "El camino derecho nos da derecho de camino, es decir, el camino de la Verdad y del Amor, por el cual todas nuestras deudas se pagan, la humanidad es bendecida y Dios glorificado." No es necesario que luchemos y nos apuremos para ver como lo divino gana el derecho de camino. Veremos el camino claramente en la proporción en que nos atengamos a Dios en pensamientos espirituales.

La voluntad de Dios para con Sus hijos es salud, paz, libertad, alegría, felicidad y serenidad. Esto puede probarse aquí y ahora mismo y la Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña el camino por medio de su revelación de la naturaleza verdadera de Dios y del hombre.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Banished Lady

PAUSE by the summer grove and listen there
How Lady Quiet wanders in the wood,
Now gravely vestured in uninjured air,
And so content she would not, if she could,
Be otherwhere than here where is no stir
Of towns inimical to her sweet will,
Of hearts less hushed and gracious than they were,
Men having lost the way of being still.

Enter the grove and seek where she is found
Through listening cloisters that are troubled now
Only by small things running over ground,
Or some hid bird that stirs upon his bough:
Such sound as Lady Quiet, passing near
And unaffrighted, turns her head to hear.

DAVID MORTON

How Beautiful the Procession!

AFTER the men was a little gap—and then the brilliant wedge of the women. They were packed two by two, close on each other's heels, chanting inadvertently when their turn came, and all in brilliant, beautiful costume. In front were the little girl-children, two by two, immediately following the tall men in peasant black-and-white. Children, demure and conventional, in vermilion, white and green—little girl-children with long skirts of scarlet cloth down to their feet, green-banded near the bottom: with white aprons bordered with vivid green and mingled colour: having little scarlet, purple-bound, open boleros over the full white shirts: and black head-cloths folded across their little chins, just leaving the lips clear, the face framed in black. Wonderful little girl-children, perfect and demure in the stiffish, brilliant costume, with black head-dress! Stiff as Velasquez princesses! The bigger girls followed, and then the mature women, a close procession. The long vermilion skirts with their green bands at the bottom flashed a solid moving mass of colour, softly swinging, and the white aprons with their band of mingled green seemed to gleam. At the throat the full-bosomed white shirts were fastened with big studs of gold filigree, two linked filigree globes: and the great white sleeves billowed from the scarlet, purplish-and-green-edged boleros. The faces came nearer to us, framed all round in the dark cloths. . . .

The women shuffled slowly past, rocking the scarlet and the bars of green, and all twisting as they sang, to look at us still more. And so the procession edged past the bus, and was trailing upwards, curved solid against the skyline towards the old church. . . .

All the costumes were not exactly alike. Some had more green, some had less. In some the sleeveless boleros were of a darker red, and some had poorer aprons, without such gorgeous bands at the bottom. And some were evidently old: probably thirty years old: still perfect and in keeping, reserved for Sundays and high holidays. A few were darker, ruddier than the true vermilion. This varying of the tone intensified the beauty of the shuffling woman-host. . . .

"How beautiful the procession!" says the q-b to the driver.

"Ah, yes—one of the most beautiful costumes of Sardinia, this of Tonara," he replied wistfully.—From "Sea and Sardinia," by D. H. LAWRENCE. (New York: Boni.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$12.00 Three months .. $3.00
Six months ...$ 6.00 One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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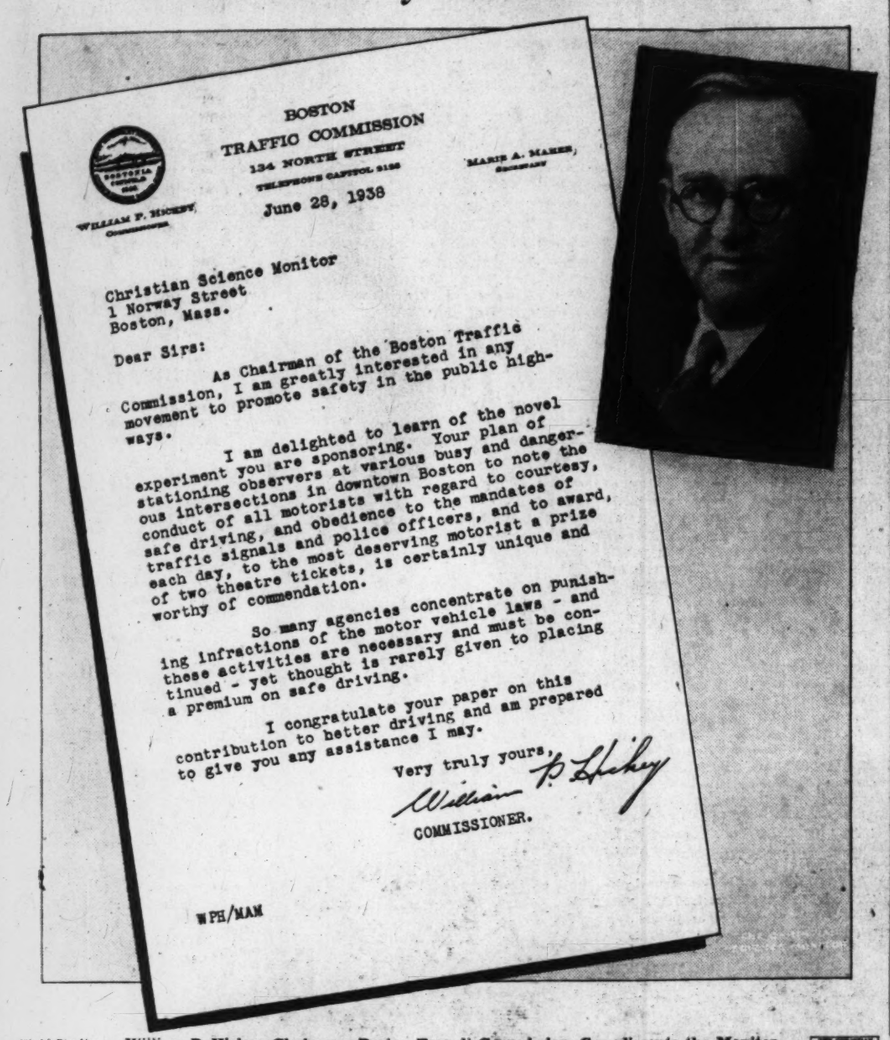
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1938 ☆☆ R

Road Courtesy Drive Is Praised



BOSTON
TRAFFIC COMMISSION
134 NORTH STREET
TELEPHONE CAPITOL 2150

WILLIAM P. HICKEY, Commissioner
MARIE A. MAHER, Secretary

June 28, 1938

Christian Science Monitor
1 Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs:

As Chairman of the Boston Traffic Commission, I am greatly interested in any movement to promote safety in the public highways.

I am delighted to learn of the novel experiment you are sponsoring. Your plan of stationing observers at various busy and dangerous intersections in downtown Boston to note the conduct of all motorists with regard to courtesy, safe driving, and obedience to the mandates of traffic signals and police officers, and to award, each day, to the most deserving motorist a prize of two theatre tickets, is certainly unique and worthy of commendation.

So many agencies concentrate on punishing infractions of the motor vehicle laws - and these activities are necessary and must be continued - yet thought is rarely given to placing a premium on safe driving.

I congratulate your paper on this contribution to better driving and am prepared to give you any assistance I may.

Very truly yours,
William P. Hickey
COMMISSIONER.

WPH/MAM

Waid Studio — William P. Hickey, Chairman, Boston Transit Commission, Compliments the Monitor

Rotary Ideals Advocated For Peace of World

Amsterdam Leader Talks to Local Rotarians at Boston Luncheon

Boston Today

World peace will be made permanent through spreading the ideals of Rotary International, Boston Rotarians were told today by a fellow Rotarian from Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

The principle of service and brotherly love, spread through all nations by the Rotary movement, is essential to remove national hatreds and difficulties, Trudus Teves, of Amsterdam, told Rotarians at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Teves has been attending a Rotary conference at San Francisco. His wife, an accomplished singer, has accompanied him on his trip. She sang at today's luncheon, dressed in national costume.

"Rotary is the movement of good will and mutual understanding," declared Mr. Teves. "No solution of human affairs is just or will stand the test of time unless it is based on the dictates of the human heart and human conscience.

"Once this humane feeling would characterize the actions of governments, be they civic, national or international, there could be no more war. We would grasp the meaning of the words, 'Giving in and giving up,' and individuals and nations would be the richer for being able to do as our great Exemplar did, 'wash each others' feet.'"

The speaker concluded by saying that the united efforts of Rotarians throughout the world, if conscientiously pursued, will so fill the hearts and minds of Rotarians "with brotherly love, irrespective of clime or nationality, that a world peace eventually must be the outcome."

Playing 'Bounce-No-Bounce'

By a Staff Photographer — A Thrilling Moment in a Jackstone Game

Jackstone Finalists From Boston City Playgrounds Competed in the Championship Tournament on the Steps on Liberty Mall on the Common Today. In the Foreground Are Mary Wallace, Left, and Peggy Horney, of Dorchester, Two of the Contestants

Hurley Bases Election Drive On Job Relief

Announces Candidacy for Another Term in the Governorship

Criticizes G. O. P.

Says Tactics of Party in Legislature Indicate Prolonged Session

Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts today formally announced his candidacy for re-election. His announcement came within a few hours after papers were filed for the nomination of former Gov. James M. Curley who seeks another term on Beacon Hill.

Although Governor Hurley sometime previously had made it known he would seek re-election, he had planned to delay his formal announcement until after prorogation of the Legislature.

"However," he said, "the events of the past few weeks have already demonstrated the stubbornness of the Republican leaders in their refusal to adopt any of my recommendations for the relief of unemployment. Therefore, in my opinion, the prorogation of the Legislature will be indefinitely deferred."

House Continues Sit Down

Just a few minutes prior to the Governor's announcement, the House of Representatives continued its "sit down" strike against the Governor, by meeting in a short informal session and then adjourning until tomorrow at 11 a. m. for another informal meeting, at which time the Senate will also hold a similar session.

Republican leaders have promised to continue this procedure until the Governor submits a complete financial program to take the place of the two bond issues he proposed to relieve unemployment, which program the Governor submitted recently and the Legislature killed. The G. O. P. group in control of both the Legislative branches, have insisted that no bond-issue program will be approved. Already the Governor's $23,625,000 bond issue and his $17,500,000 bond issue and appropriation program have been smashed.

Meanwhile, a new conference to attempt further to straighten out the present gubernatorial-legislative financial deadlock was awakened.

Hurley Holds Conference

Late yesterday Governor Hurley had a conference with Representative Horace T. Cahill (R), Speaker of the House; Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R), President of the Senate; Representative Edward W. Staves (R) of Southbridge; James J. Ronan, First Assistant Attorney General, and Francis M. McKeown, Assistant Secretary to the Governor, in an endeavor to formulate a program acceptable to all.

At that time the Governor proposed that Carl S. Raymond, State Budget Commissioner, Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. Ronan should confer today over various budget problems. Several legal questions, it is understood, must be solved before a financial program may be agreed upon. The conference has not yet been held.

Puts Stress on Relief

In his bid for re-election Governor Hurley said:

"I recognize that today the matter of unemployment of thousands of our citizens is the most pressing problem in American life. We are living in what may be termed the machine age. Obviously, with the increase in machine efficiency, there is a corresponding increase in the number of unemployed. This problem is interwoven with the success or failure of a democratic form of Government and measures must be taken to enable societies to properly assimilate the unemployed who have been displaced by the increased efficiency of the machine age.

"I am in whole-hearted accord with legislative objectives that aim toward a solution of this and many other social and economic problems which confront the American public. Men may differ as to the method to cure the problems, but nevertheless agree objectively that remedies must be had in order to preserve our democratic institution. I have adhered to these principles of progressive Legislation.

Pledges Honest Regime

"In announcing my candidacy for re-election as Governor of Massachusetts, may I say that I deeply appreciate the confidence that hundreds of thousands of men and women manifested by electing me to the office of Governor of this Comonwealth.

"I am confident that no act of mine has given them any cause to regret their choice. I pledge to these men and women and to the citizens of this Commonwealth that I shall continue to maintain the honored tradition of that office and to so conduct myself that Massachusetts may continue to have decent, honest, and efficient government."

U. S. Is Urged Not to Parallel British Policy

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 6—Promotion of peaceful change is closely interlocked with the prevention of violent change in the processes of relieving international tensions, Dr. William Arnold-Forster, member of the Executive of the British League of Nations Union, declared last night in a panel discussion on the subject, "Shall America Parallel British Foreign Policy?"

A large number of visitors swelled the New England Institute of International Relations audience to nearly twice its usual size for this meeting in Alumnae Hall on Wellesley College campus.

Under the chairmanship of Francis H. Russell, Chairman of the Massachusetts Junior Bar section of the American Bar Association, the question of the evening—vital at this time—was thrashed out in lively fashion, punctuated by many bursts of laughter and applause from the audience—by four representatives of different viewpoints.

Other Speakers

In addition to Dr. Arnold-Forster, quick-witted and thoroughly informed Cornishman, there were: the Rev. A. J. Muste of the Labor Temple, New York City, who lectures tomorrow evening on "'Pacifism: a Realistic Policy"; Irwin M. Tobin, Executive Secretary of the Rhode Island Council for Peace Action, and Halford L. Hoskins, Dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts College.

"If I were an American," said Dr. Arnold-Forster, "I should be profoundly uneasy over any attempt to parallel present British policy. I have just paid a visit to Canada and I know that Canadians are uneasy. They have looked to support of the League of Nations for security—but now they see the present Government of Great Britain looking away from it—carrying on what many call an opportunist policy.

"In my opinion the American people will be more apt to incline toward a paralleling of British policy when that policy contributes to defense of some standard of international behavior—toward something greater than England's private interests—toward establishment of world law and order. Evidence of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Campaign for Road Safety; Courteous Drivers Rewarded

In accord with its campaign to encourage motorists to show consideration for others while respecting the law, The Christian Science Monitor today awarded two tickets each for Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters, to the drivers of the cars bearing the registration numbers

696,892
and
19,397

The awards are made through the kindness of the theater management, and are the result of observations made by competent men especially assigned to watch the traffic and note acts of courtesy on the road.

Regarding the driver of the car carrying the registration number 696,892, the Monitor observer says:

"At the corner of Devonshire and State Streets, an elderly woman started across the street just as the traffic light turned green. She hesitated a second, then turned to go back to the curb. Observing the woman's dilemma, the first car in line stopped and allowed the woman to cross to the other side."

Two acts of courtesy are credited to the driver of car number 19,397. First act: This driver stopped at the traffic circle at Revere Beach and Middlesex Fells Parkways to permit a single car to pass through a long line of cars. Second act—within a minute of the first act: A streetcar stopped at the intersection of Middlesex Fells Parkway and Riverside Avenue, and from it two or three adults and half a dozen children alighted. Observing this, the automobile stopped, and it was the only car of more than a dozen to do so and thus give the streetcar passengers an opportunity to go from the reservation to the sidewalk.

Harvard School Enrollment Large

Forty-two states, and seven foreign countries and United States possessions were represented in the enrollment in the Harvard Summer School during the first day of registration yesterday, it was announced by the University last night. Registration will continue today and tomorrow, and officials of the School expect the final enrollment to reach 2,000 students.

Tague Reports Air Mail Increase

Postmaster Peter F. Tague today waxed enthusiastic over air mail figures for the month of June which he said were the best in the history of the Boston Postal District. Mr. Tague said that 15,851 pounds of air mail were dispatched to southern and western points, an increase of 1,256 pounds over June, 1937. The northern New England mail figures picked up proportionately, too, for June of this year, an additional 92 pounds having been carried. Postmaster Tague attributed the air mail week campaign of last May as one of the factors increasing the air mail loads.

Ferryboat Backs Into Steamer

Raucous cries from circling gulls and a flutter of wings from the pigeons which were the only occupants of the forward deck at the time, marked the crash early this morning of the ferryboat Dartmouth against the stern of the Nantasket Line steamer Nantasket. About 25 feet of the port rail of the ferryboat was stove in and some paint was removed from the Nantasket. Both vessels were able to maintain their regular schedules through the day.

On leaving Rowes Wharf for East Boston the Dartmouth swung out of the slip at an angle, because of the tide, and bore down upon the Nantasket moored at the end of the wharf.

Stations To Open For Tax Payments

To facilitate the payment of city taxes—poll, water and real estate—the City of Boston will open five sub-stations, in addition to City Hall, and thus serve nine wards in outlying districts. The sub-stations will be open from July 11 to July 15.

A delay in sending out the bills, caused by the new billing machines, brought the decision to open the "neighborhood" collection depots. These depots will be as follows:

Wards 11 and 19—Curtis Hall, South Street, Jamaica Plain.

Wards 14, 16, 17—Library Building, Codman Square, Dorchester.

Ward 18—Municipal Building, 1177 River Street, Hyde Park.

Ward 20—Municipal Building, Washington Street, Roslindale.

Wards 21 and 22—Old Town Hall, 325 Washington Street, Brighton.

These will be open from noon to 3 p. m. daily, except Hyde Park, where the hours will be 10 to 2.

Intricacies of Jackstones Stump Gentlemen of Press

One feature of the Park Department jackstone tournament on the steps at the head of Liberty Mall on Boston Common this noon was that all the male reporters had to have the game explained to them.

For once the press suffered some embarrassment and instead of dominating the scene as in a Roosevelt-Clark wedding it asked humbly of small girls the terminology and mathematics of the ancient pastime of "jacks." The 16 playground finalists appreciated the courtesy.

Reporters and photographers were inducted into the technique and niceties of a good "throw" with the 10 stones and the subsequent gathering in of the counters in "eggs in the basket," "Pigs in the pen," and "bounce-no-bounce" or "ups and downs."

"Scrubbing the floor" was self-evident.

So were grimy fingertips and heels of the right hand palm—from gathering in the ball and jacks.

Ranged on the granite treads under checkers supervised by Miss Helen Olson, who is in charge of girls recreational activities for the Park Department, the contestants threw their gold, silver, blue and crimson jacks and gathered them in by ones, twos and threes on the bounce.

"Eggs in the basket" was a comparatively simple transference from right to left hand one at a time or in units on the first bounce.

"Pigs in the pen" described the jacks swept in arithmetic progression into a left hand, palm down, with fingers and thumb in a wide arc for the "pen."

International rules prevailed: one bounce only on the ball and a catch with the right hand; "outs" for a "clothesburn" (a hand touching the player's dress), and for touching jacks other than the ones sought in a sweep. "Bounce-no-bounce" was a tricky play in which the player caught the bouncing ball on the way up instead of scooping it on the fall.

Among those present: Park Commissioner William P. Long, who kept in the background by the Robert Gould Shaw memorial, refused to pose for photographers, and declined to be drawn into any opinions on the technique of the game.

N. H. Tax System Is Scrutinized At Durham Institute

DURHAM, N. H., July 6 (AP)—New Hampshire tax officials and business men put the State's tax system under a figurative microscope today under the guidance of University of New Hampshire economics professors.

The program for the first institute of public affairs at the University included a general discussion of assessment and valuation, multiple taxation and conflicting tax jurisdictions, the effect of taxation upon the farmer, industry and labor, and income and sales taxes for New Hampshire.

Invited speakers included: Dudley W. Orr, New Hampshire Tax Commission; Orren C. Hormell, Professor of Government, Bowdoin College; Donald M. Smith, Executive Secretary of the Unemployment Compensation Division of the New Hampshire Bureau of Labor; Winthrop L. Carter, Nashua business man; John G. Marston, Secretary of the New Hampshire Tax Commission, and Morris B. Lambie, Professor of the Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard University.

Opinion of Court Sought on Issue Of Redistricting

A possible Supreme Judicial Court test over the Legislature's refusal to reapportion the Representative, Senatorial and Councilor districts this year loomed today as Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Representative Joseph W. Dooley (D) of Taunton filed appeals to the Court and to the State Ballot Law Commission.

Mr. McGlue, stationed in the Governor's office, was preparing to protest before the State Ballot Law Commission on the nomination papers of Senator Albert Cole (R) of Lynn and others on the ground that their districts do not conform to constitutional requirements.

Representative Dooley is preparing to submit to the Legislature an order calling upon the Supreme Judicial Court for an advisory opinion on whether redistricting is necessary this year.

Governor Hurley, in two special messages to the Legislature, has insisted the General Court must redistrict this year as under the constitution the present districts continue only until the first Wednesday in January, 1939.

Cannon Mountain Tramway Sets a Fast Traffic Pace

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 6—The New Hampshire aerial passenger tramway up Cannon Mountain in Franconia Notch has only been open to the public a week yet it has carried an average of more than 700 people a day to the top of the mountain and bids fair to be an even greater financial success than had been anticipated.

Eight hundred people made the trip the opening day, the following day 700 were passengers, rain on Friday reduced the patronage but it quickly swung to a peak capacity as the holiday throngs visited the project.

Meanwhile reports come that business is on the upgrade with another form of mountain transportation in New Hampshire. The cog-wheel railroad up Mt. Washington is experiencing a record-breaking business and it has necessitated the addition of another engine and car.

Writers' Conference

The campus of the University of New Hampshire at Durham will be the setting for the first annual New Hampshire Writers' Conference to be held Aug. 1 to 11. The courses will be open to writers, teachers, and students of literature. Courses will cover novels, poetry, short stories, juvenile fiction, biography, periodical writing, mystery stories, drama and publishing advice. A special faculty will give those attending the sessions an opportunity to discuss writing problems. This special faculty will include George B. Abbe, Shirley Barker, Gladys Hasty Carroll, Carl Carmer, Robert P. T. Coffin, Timothy Fuller, William W. Harris, and Carroll S. Towle.

Job Placements

Placements in private industry through the New Hampshire State Employment Service for the month of May showed the largest gain over April of any such State organization in the country. Registrations with the New Hampshire Employment Service for May were 24 per cent ahead of the registrations for April but placements by the Service increased in May by 124 per cent.

Figures compiled by the State Board of Welfare and Relief confirm this trend. Further indication of improvement in private employment comes from the State Unemployment Compensation Fund which reports that for several months the contributions to the Fund by employers has been on the upswing. This is a direct result of employment improvement as these contributions are actually a pay roll tax.

Murphy Defends Regime

Gov. Francis P. Murphy has come to the defense of the financial policies of his administration, which have been the target of criticism

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

N. E. Power Group 'Furloughs' Declared Menace to Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 6—Charging that electric service to customers of the New England Power Association may be jeopardized by recent "wholesale furloughs and demotions" of employees, the Brotherhood of Utility Workers of New England today sought the aid of Rhode Island State officials in an effort to obtain re-employment of those furloughed here.

Under the "furlough-and-demotion" policy, William E. Gavigan, Business Agent of Local 310 of the Union, asserted, production employees had been laid off this week at Providence, Fall River, Lowell, Worcester, Salem, Revere, Gloucester, Webster and Malden, Mass. The largest number of employees affected by the policy, however, was at Providence, he said.

As Mr. Gavigan disclosed he had conferred with Thomas M. McMahon, State Director of Labor, and Michael A. De Ciantis, Chief of the State Public Utilities Division, here, his statements were called to the attention of officials of the New England Power Association at their main offices in Boston.

The utility officials said, however, they had no comment to make upon Mr. Gavigan's charges.

The furloughs and demotions at the South Street Station of the Narragansett Electric Company, one of the largest members of the New England Power Association, "create an emergency," the union agent asserted. "In the event of electric trouble, the loss of man-power from furloughs would cause inconvenience to the business and domestic life of half the State."

Saying that company officials had told him last Friday "there is no necessity for so large a force" at this time, Mr. Gavigan claimed this was disproved by the fact that union members had worked 28,000 hours of overtime in the past year to meet emergencies.

There are 856 members of the union employed by the Narragansett Electric Company, which has a closed shop agreement with the union, he said. The agreement, which is effective until September makes it impossible for the union members to strike.

While New England Power officials in Boston would make no comment for publication, the union agent quoted utility officers here as saying they had formerly taken care of their men during depression periods, but are now paying $2 to the Government for unemployment insurance for every $1 paid by the workers, and that they feel the Government hereafter should "take up the slack."

Fish Pier Official 55 Years in Work

With little more than two days off last summer recorded as vacation time in his whole period of service, Frederick F. Dimmick today celebrated 55 years of continuous work with the Boston Fish Bureau—of which he is now Secretary.

Mr. Dimmick began his connection with the bureau as a mere stripling in its old days on T Wharf. Later he moved with it to Long Wharf, and finally in 1914 to the Fish Pier in South Boston. He rises daily at 4 a. m. at his home in Malden and reaches the Fish Pier in time to start work at 6 a. m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair and slightly cooler weather tonight and Thursday; gentle to moderate northwest to northeast winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler in the interior tonight and on the coast Thursday.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler tonight.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler tonight and on the coast Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northwest shifting to north and northeast winds and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	84	Minneapolis	76	88
Bermuda	78	82	New Orleans	80	98
Chicago	72	82	New York	70	82
Denver	62	86	Norfolk	72	82
Helena	52	66	Philadelphia	72	84
Kansas City	80	100	St. Louis	72	92
Los Angeles	58	74	San Francisco	52	60
Miami	76	86	Washington	70	84

A—7:30 a. m., July 6.
B—Maximum, July 5.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:39 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Thursday, 7:12 a. m.; height, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Keith Memorial—
Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall in "Always Goodbye." 10:10 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also, "Romance of the Limberlost," with Jean Parker and Eric Linden. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Tomorrow: Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Having Wonderful Time." Also "Wives Under Suspicion," with Warren William and Gail Patrick.

Coolidge Corner
"Kidnapped," starring Freddie Bartholomew. 3:30, 6:42, 9:52. Also "A Trip to Paris," featuring the Jones Family. 2:09, 5:15, 8:21.

Strand—
"Love, Honor and Behave," with Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane. Also Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce in "Arsene Lupin Returns." Tomorrow: "Bad Man of Brimstone," starring Wallace Beery and Virginia Bruce. Also "Paradise for Three," with Frank Morgan and Robert Young.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—

"The Hurricane," with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. Also Joe E. Brown in "Wide Open Faces." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Canada," Robert Benchley, Floyd Gibbons. Other short subjects. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Boston—
"Island in the Sky," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40. Also Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Joy of Living." 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50.

Brookline Village Theater—
Rudolph Valentino in "Son of the Sheik." 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Beloved Brat," with Bonita Granville. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Tomorrow: Fred MacMurray in "Cocoanut Grove." Also "State Police."

Tremont—
"Naughty Marietta," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Danger, Love at Work," with Jack Haley and Ann Sothern. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 12 p. m. Tomorrow: Fredric March in "Dark Angel."

Uptown
"Holiday," featuring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "There's Always a Woman," with Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas. 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

Hub—
Ronald Colman in "Under Two Flags." 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Thanks a Million," with Dick Powell. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:34, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery in "Port of Seven Seas." Orpheum: 10:20 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 4:30, 7:10, 10:35. Also "Fast Company," with Melvyn Douglas and Florence Rice. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:06. Tomorrow: Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shopworn Angel." Also "Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Josette," with Don Ameche, Simone Simon and Robert Young. Fenway: 12:58, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also Sylvia Sidney and George Raft in "You and Me." Fenway: 2:20, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: "White Banners," starring Fay Bainter and Claude Rains. Also Jane Withers in "Rascals."

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

University—
"Barretts of Wimpole Street," starring Norma Shearer and Fredric March. 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. Also Sabu in "Elephant Boy." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne in "Merrily We Live." Also "This Marriage Business," with Victor Moore.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Adventures of Robin Hood," featuring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:25. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," with John Litel and Ann Sheridan. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
Rudy Vallée in "Gold Diggers in Paris." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Gangs of New York," with Charles Bickford and Ann Dvorak. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: Bob Burns and Martha Raye in "Tropic Holiday." Also "Prison Farm," with Lloyd Nolan and Shirley Ross.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will conduct the guidance tour on English rooms. 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Commonwealth Band, William Barrington-Sargent conducting. 12 noon.

Bay State Politics Tangled By Curley's Comeback Plans

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The gubernatorial comeback attempt of former Governor James M. Curley which became an announced certainty last night, projected Massachusetts into what may become one of the hottest political campaigns in state history.

For several months the former Governor has indicated plans to seek a new gubernatorial term partially because of a desire to smash the political future of Governor Charles F. Hurley and partially because of an even stronger desire to rebound from the political depths to which he sank through successive defeats by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston.

Mr. Curley's actual revelation of his candidacy came when he admitted he had sent a representative to the Statehouse to take out nomination papers for Governor. The Former Governor and Mayor of Boston further said he would make a formal statement on his candidacy on Friday.

Eager to Test Strength

Ever since Governor Hurley entered the "third floor front" office at the Statehouse, and started a purge of former Curley associates, Mr. Curley has been eager to engage the Governor in a political duel. During the past several months he has sharply criticized Governor Hurley, particularly in regard to the latter's failure at times to co-operate with the Roosevelt Administration.

The Curley candidacy marks the fourth for the Democratic nomination for Governor this year. The other candidates already in the field are the Governor, Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly and Howard Haines Murphy. The latter was the Curley-appointed State Commissioner of Agriculture who was ousted by Governor Hurley.

It is understood the Curley forces expect Mr. Kelly to retire from the gubernatorial race before the withdrawal deadline in August and thereby clear the field for Mr. Curley to make a whirlwind fight to oust Governor Hurley. If both Mr. Kelly and Mr. Curley remain in the race, observers believe Governor Hurley would gain renomination with very little trouble, because the anti-Hurley votes would be divided between Mr. Kelly and Mr. Curley.

Many Seek Kelly's Post

Since Mr. Kelly announced his gubernatorial candidacy a stampede for the Lieutenant Governor nomination has resulted. Thus should Mr. Kelly seek renomination for Lieutenant Governor he would find the field well populated. The candidates for the Democratic nomination now include Edward T. Collins of Springfield, member of the Executive Council; Joseph C. White, of Jamaica Plain, State Senator; Alexander F. Sullivan, of East Boston, former State Representative, and Mayor William P. Yoerg of Holyoke.

As a result of this situation Mr. Kelly may find that he has sawed the political limb from under himself, no matter what he decides from now on. Of course, it is possible that if he sought renomination for Lieutenant Governor the well-populated field would split up the anti-Kelly votes sufficiently to allow him to ride into the nomination easily.

Mr. Curley is expected to make co-operation with the Roosevelt Administration and election of judges his chief campaign issues. The fact that Governor Hurley has gained the reputation of "judge-maker," through his more than 30 judicial appointments, has irked Mr. Curley, in view of the fact that Mr. Curley initiated the drive for the judicial retirement legislation which the Legislature refused him but adopted during the Hurley Administration.

Can He Come Back?

Many persons believe Mr. Curley is politically through as the result of his gubernatorial and mayoral defeats. But often during his career the former Governor has been at a low political ebb only to make a brilliant comeback. Not the least of those comebacks came after he was defeated overwhelmingly for Governor in 1924 by Alvan T. Fuller. But later he returned to City Hall for a third term.

In the present case, even those who stoutly oppose Mr. Curley point out that he obtained 80,000 votes in the 1937 Mayoralty campaign, a total which must be considered his low point. Those votes are a sizable foundation on which to base a new comeback attempt.

And as the former Governor prepares for his Friday formal announcement of his comeback efforts, the voters may rest assured that all the pyrotechnics were not displayed on July 4.

Edgar M. Mills

Reardon Quits N.E.A. as Rebuke To Legion Slur

James G. Reardon, State Commissioner of Education, announced late yesterday he had resigned from the National Education Association because of a report made by one of its members charging the American Legion with being an un-American organization composed largely of members with fascist tendencies.

To Prof. William Gellerman of Northwestern University, a member of the N. E. A., is attributed the statement made at the N. E. A.'s recent convention in New York, which culminated in the resignation of Mr. Reardon from the Association.

The Commissioner's resignation came despite a denial from William E. Givens, Executive Secretary of the N. E. A. that Professor Gellerman's report represented the opinion of the Association.

As a further cause for his resignation, Mr. Reardon cited the so-called "gagging" of Daniel H. Doherty, National Commander of the Legion, in not allowing him to answer the "unwarranted and unfounded criticism" on the evening it was made.

All charges of gagging, however, were later denied by the National Commander, when he declared that he had been in thorough accord with the decision of the N. E. A. officials that he should speak the following day.

At the next day's session of the convention Mr. Doherty termed Dr. Gellerman's charges the "puny product of a small mind," and assured the educators of the Legion's continued friendy relations.

The Commissioner's letter of resignation follows:

For many years I have been interested in the National Education Association and have cooperated with the many projects fostered by it, but due to the fact that during the recent meeting in New York the American Legion in which I hold membership, was pictured as an un-American organization and a group with fascist tendencies, I feel that I can no longer belong to the association.

The American Legion is composed of men who are banded together for God and country in order to promote free constitutional democracy. I am very sorry that under the auspices of the National Education Association any man would have the privilege of condemning this truly great American organization, the American Legion, and that the courtesy was not extended our national commander, Daniel Doherty, to address the large assembly in Madison Square Garden on the evening of June 29.

It seems to me that since the attack was made on the legion, courtesy itself would dictate that the privilege of answering this unwarranted and unfounded criticism should have been extended to our national commander before the same large assembled group.

HERE AND THERE IN BOSTON SHOPS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the Fourth of July has come and gone, we hope you all realize that winter is practically upon us! And that it won't be any time at all now before you'll see velvet hats in the stores, and the advertisements will shriek at you with good buys in the way of woolen mittens. It's just one of those inevitable things; it happens every year. So we don't feel bashful one little bit about telling you that one of the best buys around town is in the way of a three-quarter length fur jacket at Lamson & Hubbard's (right at the corner of Arlington and Boylston Streets) for slightly over $200. Made of skunk (whose social position, you must know, has been elevated to the "400" during the last few years) and managed in long lengths; just as they fix up silver fox jackets. And if it's white fox you want for right now . . . they've a lovely assortment of scarfs that'll add the luxurious touch whenever you feel you need it!

♣♣♣

What To Wear In Getting Dinner

Perhaps you always dressed for dinner before you were married. But that was when father footed the bills and his maids and cooks did all the work. And, though you intended to keep right on doing so, somehow the business of stirring up cream-sauces and pushing roasts around the oven, just doesn't seem to fit in with a dinner dress. Especially costly ones. So you try to be contented with the idea that you must wear more sensible clothes while battling with meals, and let it go at that. But that's where the new dinner dress house coats come in. For they're just the thing to wear while getting dinner, with no long sleeves to flop around in the gravy! And just the thing for dinner as you are; or top it with a matching bolero that has big puffy sleeves! They're on the house-coat idea . . . but much more dressy. A nice low back that'll let you show your newly acquired tan, and a lot of swishy fullness in the skirt. In cotton, of course, so you won't have to worry about cleaning bills. And the initial cost is but $1.29 at Filene's. In allover patterns, with such colors as red, blue, or green uppermost.

♣♣♣

Cutting Waves Into One's Hair

All this excitement lately about cutting a wave into one's hair . . . and here we find out that Gilchrist's has been doing just that for a long time. And saying practically nothing about it! First of all, though, we'll mention the price . . . $1.50 . . . for you are perhaps used to figures in the uppety brackets in connection with this sort of thing. However, please let us tell you right now that they (nor anybody else!) aren't cutting ringlets all over your head. They are coaxing straight hair into natural waves. Waves that are loose and natural. Also they're discovering that a lot of people, who never suspected it, have naturally wavy hair, which when cut and properly cared for, stays with them. Which sounds surprising, but well do we remember the day a hairdresser informed us our daughter had naturally wavy hair right on top. An item we had failed to notice in five years! **Janet Treat**

(A regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.)

U. S. and British Policies

(Continued from Page 9)

such a policy would enlist much greater support from the mass of people at home. I believe, too."

Where Should U. S. Stand?

At this point Mr. Tobin remarked pointedly: "Perhaps the thing to do is not to parallel British policy but to take a line absolutely perpendicular to it."

"Hear, hear!" cried Dr. Arnold-Forster, with a clap of the hands.

"I feel," interposed the Chairman, "that it is only fair at this point to ask what British policy might have been if the United States had started to parallel it in 1920."

Tonight the institute will turn its attention to South America, when Dr. Roland Hall Sharp of The Christian Science Monitor, who recently returned from an extended air journey through Central and South America, will lecture on the subject: "Will Latin America be a Good Neighbor?" Dr. Sharp will show colored motion pictures taken on his trip.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

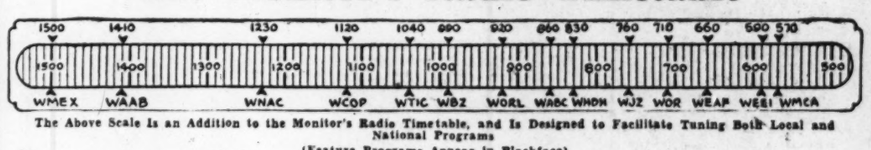
from the opposition within the New Hampshire Republicans' ranks.

"At the beginning of the financial year, which ended June 30, 1938, the general fund of the State, that is, the working capital on which the day-to-day business of the State is conducted, showed a surplus for the first time in many years," declares Governor Murphy. "When I took office I said that, if possible, I would secure a reduction in the State tax. That has been arranged for and will be an accomplished fact during the second year of my administration.

"Beginning with July 1, 1938, the direct state tax will be cut from $1,600,000 to $1,200,000. This reduction of $400,000 or 25 per cent is the largest ever made in the history of the State."

The Murphy opposition contends that reports issued by the State Comptroller showing a reduction in the State bonded debt do not show the State's true financial condition, as notes have been issued and cash on hand has been reduced. The Murphy administration policy has been to use cash on hand to meet obligations, hold up issuance of authorized bonds, and borrow on short-term basis at low interest rates. In explaining this policy, Governor Murphy points out that the State recently borrowed $2,000,000 for 90 days at 11 one-hundredths of 1 per cent, while bond interest for the same period on the same amount would have been $12,000. The note interest will be $525. The Governor says he has saved the State $100,000 in this manner during his administration.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"; news	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Network talks	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	**The Singing Lady**	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	H. Middleman's Orch.	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch	Revelers: male quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Network speaker	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Network program	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Front Page Drama"
7:00 Popular vocal	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Doris Rhodes	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Living History"	Talk, Governor Hurley	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Soloist; string trio
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00 CBS Forum: talks	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 CBS Forum: talks	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	Vocalist
8:30 Ben Bernie and All	"Styles in Vocal	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.:	"Drums"; sketch	"Harper's Varieties"
8:45 the Lads; guests	Rhythms"; popular	vocalists	"Drums"; sketch	Shirley Winters, songs
9:00 "Meet the Champ"	**National High School**	"Town Hall Big Game	International Radio	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 "Meet the Champ"	**Orchestra and Band**	Hunt"; variety	Club: music	tory in Action"
9:30 Warnow's "Blue	**National High School**	"For Men Only"; vocal-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:45 Velvet Music"	**Orchestra and Band**	ist; orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
10:00 "The Word Game"	**Univ. of Va. Conference;**	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:15 "The Word Game"	**James A. Farley**	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Dave Ballantine, songs
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 F. Dailey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	"Jazz Nocturne"	lem; variety
11:30 CBS dance music	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Jazz Nocturne"	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 CBS dance music	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	lem; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Rhythm music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacboson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacboson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Food talk	Farm and Home News
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	"Variations"	Mergy-Go-Round	Anne Nigro, pianist
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ular orch.; soloists	"The Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Home Forum"; talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Melody Time"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Frank Roberts, songs
11:15 R. Maxwell, songs	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	"Jam Session"
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Women and News	"Rhythm Symphonic"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"	Soloist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Dictators; orch.	News; feature; weather	Organist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Studio speaker	report; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Royal Rangers	"Mirrors of Manhattan"
1:45 Hymn recital	Glenn Darwin, baritone	"Accordiana"	Royal Rangers	Edna Carter, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Song team
2:15 Enoch Light's Orch.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Bobby King, songs
2:30 Salon Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Sport reports	Federal Theater dramatization
2:45 Dr. J. R. Mohler	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	
3:00 Ray Block's Orch.	Network program	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Vocalist; organ	Consolairs
3:15 'Your Government'	"Music Graphs"	"Ma Perkins"	"Reminiscing"	Sport reports
3:30 U. S. Army Band	WHK Revue: variety	'Pepper Young's Family'	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Sport reports
3:45 U. S. Army Band	WHK Revue: variety	"The Guiding Light"	Piano recital	"Elmer and Axel"
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 Do You Remember?	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30 Vocalist	Club Matinee: variety	Rush Hughes, comment	Sport commentator	Sport reports
4:45 "Men and Books"	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"The Hatterfields"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Network program	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Don Winlow: sketch	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	**"The Singing Lady"**	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 News; music	Piano duet	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	**"Reading the Comics"**
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 Vocalist	Lou Martin's Orchestra	Sport comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Dusty Rider"
7:00 Network program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Sport comment	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Vocalist	"Concert Hall"	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Concert Hall"	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	"Musical Album"	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00 Dramatization	"Stepping Ahead With	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"Sinfonietta"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Dramatization	America"	Yankees; guests	"Sinfonietta"	Legion speaker
8:30 Goldman Band	"Port of Missing Hits"	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"The Green Hornet";	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45 Concert	Vivian Chiesa, soprano	Yankees; guests	dramatization	Commentator
9:00 Major Bowes Hour	Pulitzer Prize Play:	Toronto Promenade	Jack Denny's Orchestra	"Four Aces"
9:15 Major Bowes Hour	**"Both Your Houses"**	Symphony Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Four Aces"
9:30 Major Bowes Hour	Pulitzer Prize Play:	Toronto Promenade	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes Hour	**"Both Your Houses"**	Symphony Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Midweek Forum
10:00 "Essays in Music"	'People I Have Known'	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Press Time"; newspa-	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:15 "Essays in Music"	interviews; music	Bob Burns, comedian;	per game; music	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:30 "Americans at	'People I Have Known'	quartet; chorus; guest	Concert Revue; solo-	"Voices in the Night"
10:45 Work"; interviews	interviews; music	artist; orchestra	ists; chorus; Henry	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Sport Comment	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossen's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:30 Paul Pendarvis' Or-	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	"State Fair"	"Road to Fame"
11:45 chestra	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	"State Fair"	"Road to Fame"

Worcester Police In Drive Against Two Auto Rackets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 6—A vigorous police drive on two rackets that have grown up out of motor vehicle accident cases in recent years is attracting wide attention here.

One is the "tow-snatch racket" and the other the "fake accident racket." Both are objects of attack from a picked squad of detectives.

In the former a number of garages equipped with shortwave radio sets have made a practice of tuning in on the Worcester Police radio wave and of racing each other to the scene of accidents on messages broadcast for information of police cruiser cars.

Arriving at the scene of the accident, the tow-cars of these garages, often interfering with the progress of ambulances, proceed to jack up the damaged cars and tow them off to their garages, often without the knowledge of the owners.

Owners then find it much cheaper to pay the tow charges than to enter into litigation to get possession of their cars. When the police tried to discourage this chasing of accidents by reporting to Federal authorities that garages were intercepting radio messages and capitalizing on them, Federal authorities replied that they were not concerned because such incidents were purely local.

But under the new setup, a police Accident Investigation Squad not only will inquire into the cause of accidents, but take pictures of the cars involved. Under these circumstances, there will be no reason for tow cars to race to accident scenes, for the police have announced that if damaged cars are removed from the scene of an accident before they have been photographed by the police photographer, the guilty garage owners or their employees will be charged with taking the cars without authority.

In connection with the second objective of the new squad, it has been the custom of the local police not to conduct investigations into accidents reported to the Traffic Bureau in which no personal injury has been suffered.

Police officials are satisfied, however, from their observations, made over a period of years, that a large number of property damage accidents are caused by drivers who are under the influence of liquor or who flagrantly disregard traffic regulations or the rules of the road.

They are also satisfied that a number of such accidents are out-and-out fakes, perpetrated by individuals who know that such accidents are not ordinarily investigated by the police.

In the future, therefore, if persons involved in property damage accidents are found to have contributed to the accident by violating some law, such persons will be prosecuted in court.

Exact Payoffs Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 6—Yesterday's ruling by the New Hampshire Racing Commission relative to odd cents over the dime in parimutuel payoffs has led to a decision by the Salem track operators at Rockingham, the New Hampshire Jockey Club, to eliminate this "breakage" and pay off all bets to the exact cent. It is believed that this decision will mean a $60,000 to $100,000 a year deduction from the track's profits on wagers.

Short Wave Programs

For Thursday, July 7

Boston—5 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique." WIXAL, 25.4 m., 11.79 meg.

Berlin—6 p. m.—"Dancing and Springing, Chanting and Music." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

Tokyo—7:15 p. m.—Western Music. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.

London—7:20 p. m.—"Why Greek?" Prof. Gilbert Murray; "Music for the Ballet." GSC, 16.8 m., 17.79 meg.; GSP, 19.6 m., 15.31 meg.; GSO, 19.7 m., 15.18 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Prague—8 p. m.—Brass band; Sokol Congress; choral music; orchestra. OLR4A, 25.3 m., 11.84 meg.; OLR5A, 19.7 m., 15.23 meg.

Schenectady—8 p. m.—Portuguese Hour. W2XAD, 31.4 m., 9.55 meg.

Moscow—8 p. m.—News; program for English listeners. RAN, 31 m., 9.6 meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Selections from Operas; Alice Scelye Rossi: "The Italian Rural Woman." 2RO6, 25.4 m., 11.81 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.

Paris—9:30 p. m.—Popular Gramophone Records. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.71 meg.

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"Round About Germany-Hamburg." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

London—10:40 p. m.—"Adventures of Jack and Jill"; piano; news; BBC Singers. GSI, 19.6 m., 15.26 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Caracas—11:15 p. m.—Talks by Officials of the Department of Labor. YV5RC, 31.7 m., 9.8 meg.

Berlin—11:15 p. m.—"Waltzes." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 7

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Vacations for Farm Women Widely Popularized in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 6—Only a few years ago vacations for farm women were practically unknown. Today women from farms throughout New Hampshire have annual vacations under a co-operative program worked out by the State Farm Bureau Federation.

It was 10 years ago that the first vacation camp for farm women in New Hampshire was opened at Norway Lake in Hancock. It was for the women of Cheshire and Hillsborough Counties. Each of these 10 years the farm women of these counties have laid down the duties of the farm for a week of complete change at the camp.

The idea quickly spread and today there is a vacation camp for the farm women in every county in the State. These camps which are spread throughout the State accommodate several hundred farm women each year. The only expense is $1 a day while at the camp, and in some cases funds are available to do away with even the nominal charge.

It is complete freedom from all work and routine that the women enjoy at the camp. There are no household duties of any kind; no restrictions on the morning rising hour. The women swim, hike, sew, read; enjoy entertainment provided in the evening, and eat meals that they in no way help prepare or clear afterwards.

The women take to the vacation idea so completely that many of the women attending Camp Bass at Hancock have been there year after year since the first opening.

Children Get Outing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 6—Opening sixty-first season in which the Children's Country Week Association has sent underprivileged children to the country, 102 boys left Philadelphia recently on the first 10-day outing to Paradise Farms

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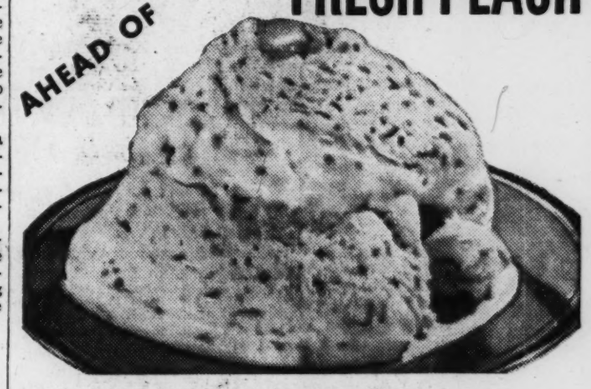
• ONCE again the Ice-Cream-of-the-Month beats the calendar! This time it brings you that creamy, delicious Fresh Peach Sealtest Ice Cream a full month early. This meant extra trouble to us, yes — but it brings extra pleasure to you!
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Commerce and Finance

Trade Pacts Called Big Aid to Right International Relations

Business and Industry

Economist Will Probe Rail Rates On Farm Products

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department intends to inaugurate this week an investigation of freight rates charged by railroads and other transportation services.

Secretary Wallace has created a division of transportation in the department to conduct the investigation and ultimately to prosecute requests before the Interstate Commerce Commission for reductions in the rates on farm products. He acted under authority granted in the new crop control law.

The survey will be directed by Dr. Ralph L. Dewey, formerly a professor of economics at Ohio State University but more recently chief of the division of transportation in the Bureau of the Census.

While Mr. Wallace has asserted that transportation charges on farm products were out of line with prices farmers received for their products, officials connected with the new division said it was unlikely that any attempts would be made in the immediate future to obtain reductions.

They said cognizance would be taken of the present distressed financial condition of the railroads. Any fight now for rate reductions might serve to complicate the railroad problem, they added.

However, Dr. Dewey and his staff will prepare to ask lower rates later.

The new authority to prosecute rate cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission gives Mr. Wallace an opportunity to plead directly for adoption of his idea of flexible freight rates.

The Secretary contends that railroads should charge higher rates in periods of prosperity and lower rates in periods of depression. In opposing a railroad request for a 15 per cent increase in general freight rates last winter, he said that the usual procedure of granting higher rates when railroad revenue declined tended to aggravate depression conditions.

Business Failures Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended June 30 totaled 242, a gain of nine over the preceding period, Dun & Bradstreet reported today. A year ago they amounted to 155. Total for the first half of the year was 6,709, a gain of 45.5 per cent over 4,612 in the comparable 1937 period.

Credit Managing Seen Having No Relation to Business Cycle

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As if the inability of the credit managers to exorcise the depression were not sufficient proof of their difficulties, the timing of the recent outburst of the stock market is felt here to be pretty definite evidence that credit management has no relation with the business cycle except an accidental one. Not a single recent Washington move was remotely associated in anyone's thinking here with the recent upswing in stock prices. In fact the first day of the upswing coincided with a press conference in which Joe Kennedy, an ex-speculator for whom Wall Street has the highest respect, said that rumors of his bringing a gold-devaluation plan back from London were without form and void. Mr. Morgenthau had said the same thing, but Mr. Morgenthau's assurances are, of course, on a 24-hour basis.

How Effective Credit Management

Whatever way you look at it and however far you look back, the history of credit managing is felt here by whole-hearted skeptics to be something in the nature of a good joke on the credit managers and a poor joke on the public. Eleven years ago, for instance, the New York Federal Reserve Bank lowered its rediscount rate to 3½ per cent rate in order to drive money to London to help the Bank of England put sterling "on gold." This made call money so cheap here that borrowers rushed in. A year later the Reserve raised the rate to 5 per cent which made money so dear that lenders rushed in. The effect was the same both ways.

Of course there was the time in April, 1937, when President Roosevelt said commodity prices were too high, and they promptly tumbled. But about three months ago he said they were too low, and they didn't promptly rise. Then there was the occasion in June, 1929, when Andrew Mellon said, "Now is the time to buy bonds" but no one paid any attention to this bearish remark. If all official statements of this sort were lumped together, and compared with public reaction, they would probably balance out to prove nothing.

Manipulating Money

About two months ago the Inactive Gold Fund was abandoned and its $1,400,000,000 of gold was by a bookkeeping transaction sluiced into the Treasury working balance and a small amount of this has been weekly transferred to member banks' reserve balances. Then reserve requirements were cut $750,000,000, with corresponding increase in "excess reserves" of the member banks. At about the same time the "pump-priming" program became a definite legislative prospect. Yet none of these things by any argument could be said to have "taken" with the stock market for two months, and those who went long of the market between April 15 and June 15 cite a number of reasons for doing so beside the pump-priming program or the anticipated increase in excess reserves.

In fact, the reasons generally cited here by those who were astute enough to get in on the ground floor run deeper than these official actions and underlie them. The basic reason given is that economic conditions had become so bad that they must get better. This is to say in effect that economic conditions have become so bad that Washington had to do everything it could even if the best it could do was to go through a number of essentially ineffectual motions.

What Is Sound Money?

Yet the favorite theme of Wall Street bankers—as distinguished from speculators—on the subject of money is the need of getting the country back to "sound money." They argue the familiar theme that the Washington "credit managers" do not know what they are doing; that they are breaking all orthodox rules; that by breaking all the rules they have opened the way for ultimate "inflation" or "greenback issuance" which is the indiscriminate Wall Street term for what would, in the improbable event, probably take shape under the typical Rooseveltian euphemism of "gold certificates" at repeatedly marked up imaginary prices for gold.

But when pressed on the point of what is the sound money, to which we should return, Wall Street bankers are frank to confess that they do not themselves know. Asked, not by a mere newspaper correspondent, but by one of their own number or by Washington officials, what they would suggest if their suggestions were welcome in Washington, they do not know. Going back to the full and undisguised gold standard, with free redemption at a really standard price, they know is no cure, for Wall Street bankers are historically educated men and they know that in the last four centuries the credit structure has collapsed between five and ten times a century, through sound money and unsound money; that sound money has never proved tolerable for any period of time to a freedom-loving people; and, in short, that sound money in the present state of the art of money, is as unsound as our present unsound managed money.

N. E. Business Shows Growth In Stable Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

products to move out of the mills. This time, they are the first to go, indicating strong demand for womens' dress goods. This is probably the best barometer of sound business as opposed to the speculative buying type of the 1936 boom, it is said.

At the moment, according to the cotton survey, there are more orders for cotton goods than mills can supply. Some manufacturers are holding back against the re-employment of all hands on a full-week schedule until they are certain of the soundness of the up-climb in business. But most of mills have called in practically all workers that have heretofore been employed on two, three, or four-day schedules since the last summer slump.

Orders started coming in and the price structure began to work upward about two weeks ago in sympathy with the stock market climb, indicating to local manufacturers that the same factors pushing up the market quotations have something to do with the current optimistic outlook in textiles.

In most mills, employees have been carried along on a short work week. Hence, re-employment concerned these workers rather than the hiring of new help up to this point. But manufacturers minced no words over the promising prospects of shortly dipping deeply into the reservoir of unemployed for the first time in more than a year.

Although textile plants of New England are well equipped to handle the anticipated new business, other industries are not so well situated. Hence, on the strength of current optimism built around the piling up of large orders and the promise of improved business over the next five years, many New England plants are planning expansions on a broad front with millions of dollars pouring into the coffers of building and machinery plants, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts reports.

Business men do not build on anything short of a sound outlook for more business, the Association declared. And replacements of heavy machinery, it said, is the clearest indication of the business man's faith in industrial improvement, a faith, exemplified in the $2,500,000 modernization program of the Colonial Beacon Oil Company in Everett, Mass.; the $2,000,000 appropriation for a new Westinghouse unit in Springfield, a $1,000,000 allotment by the General Electric for a new plastic plant in Pittsfield, another Westinghouse project in South Boston amounting to $500,000 and a $250,000 plant extension by the Norton Company in Worcester.

These expansions were cited by the Associated Industries as typical of an all-New England push toward recovery. Behind this picture was seen a distinct recognition by business men that business recovery will catch them off balance unless they build now for the anticipated orders.

Of interest to the New England Council is the great stir apparent in the new and growing industries such as plastics, air-conditioning and pre-fabrication of houses. In the development of these industries rests New England's hopes for absorbing the unemployed left in the wake of migrating industries migrating to other parts of the country.

N. E. Shoe Industry Is Pushing Rapidly To Peak Production

Showing a reversal even more spectacular than the stock market climb of the last two weeks, New England's $200,000,000 shoe industry was today seen staging a complete recovery from its doldrums of the last year and pushing rapidly toward peak production levels of 1936.

To say that hide prices rose from ½ to 1 cent a pound and leather pushed up from ½ to 2 cents a foot in the last two weeks, means little to the layman, but to the shoe man this startling rise in prices, indicative of good business, is as spectacular as a 14-point rise in the stock market through a single week's transactions.

That indicates something of the startling shift in shoe conditions that found national production lagging 33 per cent behind the 1937 figures for the two opening months of the year. For the first five months of the year, the reduction had been decreased to 21 per cent, while New England's shoe industry was only 5½ per cent in arrears.

In May, the up-climb continued with New England showing three per cent better production than in the same month of 1937. And the sudden in-rush of orders in June and early July indicates to the New England Shoe Association that the gradual climb to peak production levels has begun.

Business Increases In Woolen Industry In Past Two Months

Not speculative buying, but an apparently firm increase in spot orders for woolen manufactures has marked the woolen industry for the past two months, a survey indicated today.

With the stocks of distributing firms depleted at last, after the heavy buying of 1936-37, purchases became necessary in the late spring and rose for the first time during May.

After hitting bottom in April, woolen-mill activity picked up the following month and the rattle of machinery grew louder along the watercourses of New England.

Wool consumption rose from 2,530,000 pounds in April to 3,240,000 in May—more than a seasonal gain. While June figures are not yet available, manufacturers estimate that consumption held steady last month.

The pickup in this industry, concentrated almost exclusively in New England, has none of the characteristics of a boom, manufacturers pointed out today. Clothing manufacturers and distributors are not buying ahead; they are taking care only of current needs.

Nevertheless, the wool men are cheered at the apparently steady flow of current orders coming in for the fall and winter trade and look forward to a continuation of present activity for several months, at least.

Holds SEC Post

Wide World

Samuel O. Clark, Jr.

Appointed by the Securities and Exchange Commission as Director of Its New Reorganization Division. The Division Was Created to Carry Out Duties Assigned the Commission Under Recent Revisions of the National Bankruptcy Act

Better Buying Hits Boston Especially In Clothing Stores

Boston's retail stores are reaping the results of the improved business outlook.

There is a definite buying rise on among the Hub's shoppers, an increase particularly noticeable in the sale of men's as well as women's clothing. Boston's Retail Trade Board reported today the pick-up as being generally characteristic of all the city's stores.

The cause?

There the answer is more complicated, for there are certainly several causes:

The new note of confidence, noticeable on Washington Street as well as on State Street, is one explanation. Mark-down sales have also contributed their share to attracting people into stores. As with the stock market, there is a general feeling that these sales have brought prices down to where they actually scrape bottom.

It is also true that holiday buying has entered into the picture. The three-day vacation, the outfitting of vacation wardrobes, the equipping of children for summer camps account for some of the buying upsurge.

When the economic picture begins to look better, as it does at present, the dam which has blocked the purchase of that new suit or summer dress gives way.

To support the contention that a buying boom is in the air, one can refer to the figures of Boston's Federal Reserve Bank on the sale of department store dress goods. Last week's sales were 15.1 per cent better than for the same week a year ago. The sales of men's and boys' goods also showed an increase of 13.4 per cent over the corresponding week of a year ago; but it is true that the figure for the entire month of June for this year was lower than for the same month last year. Sales of women's dresses and coats for the month were down 9.9 per cent and that of men's clothing down 8 per cent. But that only confirms the contention that a buying boom has hit town. It came too late to affect the month's figures materially. But it certainly boosted the week's sales.

Hull Vigorously Defends Program Of Trade Pacts

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Hull challenged as "fundamentally unsound" an assertion by Representative Schneider (Prog) of Wisconsin that the trade agreements program had brought a flood of agricultural products into this country.

In a letter to Mr. Schneider, the Secretary of State said that during the first five months of 1938 exports of corn had risen to 84,168,000 bushels, compared with 66,000 bushels in the same period of 1937, wheat exports had increased to 43,275,000 bushels from 665,000, while imports of corn had dropped from 38,341,000 to 227,000 and of wheat from 6,772,000 to 5,000.

The Wisconsin representative had criticized the trade agreements in a letter to President Roosevelt, published in the Congressional Record.

Noting that Mr. Schneider had included wood, paper and textiles in his agricultural figures, Mr. Hull said that our most important agricultural imports are commodities such as rubber, coffee, tea and sugar which either cannot be produced here, or cannot be produced in volume at reasonable cost.

Secretary Hull said tariff reductions by this country bring similar reductions from other countries and stimulate trade. Therefore, he added, "the trade agreements are in fact providing a significant contribution to the maintenance of orderly and peaceful international relations."

In another letter, to Representative Ramsay (D) of West Virginia Mr Hull ridiculed charges that the glass industry is suffering because of concessions to Czechoslovakia. He said the concessions were small and were made only beginning April 16, so their effect could not yet be felt.

Mr. Ramsay has supported the agreements, but they have been attacked in his district. The representative had forwarded some of the criticisms to Mr. Hull.

Commenting on the "implication that I am a free trader and the trade-agreements program a free-trade program," Secretary Hull said:

"My personal position by now should be better known than this. What I condemn are excessive tariffs, tariffs high out of all reason, that in effect give a special privilege to the few industries sheltering behind them at the expense of all those in the nation who live by exports and to the detriment of consumers generally."

Lowe Says Building Costs 10 to 40 P. C. Under 1926-29 Level

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The suggestion of Interior Secretary Ickes that building materials producers reduce prices as the steel industry had brought a rejoinder from W. H. Lowe, President of Paraffine Companies, Inc., nation-wide materials manufacturing firm.

Mr. Lowe said he wired Mr. Ickes the building materials producers had cut prices before steel companies announced their reductions.

"The cost of building materials has been cut eight per cent in the last five months," Mr. Lowe asserted.

He said present prices for building materials are 10 to 40 per cent less than the 1926-1929 average.

New York State Balances Budget; Shows Cash Balance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 6—New York State's ledger was in the black for the first time in eight years today in the announcement by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman that instead of an "accumulated deficit," he was able to report solvency with an operating surplus of more than $16,600,000.

The red figures, which the Governor inherited from his predecessor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in 1932, totaled nearly $100,000,000.

The wiping out of this deficit has been a major objective of the three Lehman terms and the Governor said he was satisfied that the "accumulated surplus" now obtaining had been achieved "without sacrificing any of the essential social and economic interests of the people of the State." He supplemented his statement, however, with the warning that, despite the balanced budget, a fiscal policy of strict economy was "still essential."

Must Watch Expenses

"In view of the uncertainty of State revenues," he said, "it is important that we exert every care in expenditures and in commitments lest we again find ourselves confronted with substantial annual deficits which might jeopardize some of the essential services which the State provides for its people."

The Governor's announcement of the achievement of his goal comes close on the heels of his renunciation of running for a fourth term at Albany and announcement of his candidacy for the United States Senate.

State revenues during the fiscal year completed last Thursday were $388,986,557, and expenditures, $372,318,783, the Governor reports. The revenues show a decrease of $10,888,742 from estimates, he continues, "due largely to the falling off of more than $11,000,000 in the stock transfer tax because of the stagnation of the securities markets during the last six months."

Rigid Economy

"The decrease in tax receipts was, however, counterbalanced by the fact that, happily, we did not have to spend any part of the reserve of $7,000,000 which I had included in the financial plan of expenditures, by economies, saving and the payment to the State of $2,775,000 by the Port of New York Authority on its indebtedness," the Governor adds.

The operating surplus of more than $16,600,000 "has served to wipe out the last remnant of the accumulated deficit and to provide in its place an accumulated surplus of approximately $6,500,000, the Governor said.

The Lehman budget balancing fight was accompanied by a record tax program with new emergency levies figuring in major proportions.

N. Y. City Banks Buy $300,000,000 of U. S. Issues in 6 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—New York City banks, at the hub of the nation's money market, have increased their investments in Government guaranteed securities about $300,000,000 since the end of 1937, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported in its monthly business survey.

This expansion was seen by the Reserve Bank as the outstanding development in the money field, which has been marked by continued contraction in bank loans on the heels of the business decline.

Member bank holdings of direct federal obligations, the bank said, have declined a little because of reduction in outstanding Treasury bills, partly through repayment, but the New York banks have been buying other types of Government securities from investors in recent months.

Engineering Awards In First 6 Months 3 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Major engineering construction awards for June amounted to $223,066,000, making the total for the first six months of the year $1,254,931,000, the Engineering News-Record reported.

The total is 3 per cent below the $1,245,428,000 for the first six months of 1937, when adjusted for a 25-week period in 1937 and 26 weeks this year.

Public awards for the first half of 1938 are 22 per cent above last year, while private construction is 27 per cent below a year ago, despite a 37 per cent increase in commercial building and large-scale housing.

Pacific Coast volume was 37 per cent ahead of last year; west of Mississippi 22 per cent higher; Southern States 8 per cent higher. Losses in other sections ranged from 10 per cent in New England to 21 per cent in the Middle West.

Loans Rise First Time in 21 Weeks

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported the first increase in bank loans to business in 21 weeks.

Banks in 101 leading cities advised they had increased by $20,000,000 their commercial, industrial and agricultural loans. The outstanding total of such loans had shown an almost continuous weekly decrease since last October.

The Board said the figures were particularly significant because the increase was spread over wide sections of the country. Banks in the Boston district reported a $9,000,000 increase, the Chicago and Minneapolis districts each had a $4,000,000 increase and New York City $3,000,000.

Canadian Income Tax Up

OTTAWA, Ont., (CP)—Collections of income tax for the three month period, April 1 to June 30, 1938, in Canada amounted to $101,521,476 compared with $81,738,659 in the corresponding period of 1937, a net increase of $19,782,817, the national revenue department announced.

Decline in Utility Earnings Is Wider In Second Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The average net income of the electric and combination gas and electric companies for the second quarter will be between 12 and 15 per cent below the corresponding period of 1937, according to estimates in utility circles here. During the first quarter of this year net income of the industry ran behind 1937 by about 10 per cent.

Results for the individual companies will vary, of course, depending on the territory served and type of load. For instance, companies operating in the southwest are still running ahead of a year ago, while those in the central industrial region and in the mining area in the northwest continue to record large decreases.

After dropping to 1,938,660,000 k. w. h. during the week ended April 30, this year, the lowest since May, 1936, electric output for the country has been running well above the 1,950,000,000 level weekly with but one exception, the week containing the Decoration Day holiday, when output broke through the 1,900,000,000 k. w. h. figure. During the past two weeks output has been slightly above 1,991,000,000 k. w. h.

FSCC to Spend Millions On Bed Goods for Relief

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has authorized the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to purchase $3,500,000 worth of raw cotton and fabric material to be used in making mattresses and comforts for relief families.

The purchase will include not more than 50,000 bales of cotton, 6,000,000 yards of fabric for mattress covers and 8,000,000 yards for comfort covers. The cotton will be used as filling material.

Officials said that thousands of families on relief were in "dire need" of bed material.

"This program," said the department announcement, "will help alleviate the suffering caused by a lack of these articles, in addition to diverting a substantial quantity of surplus cotton from the normal channels of trade."

93 New Concerns Locate In Atlanta, Ga., in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A total annual pay roll of $840,000 has been brought into Atlanta by 93 new concerns locating here since January first of this year, giving employment to 560 persons, the semi-annual review of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce revealed June 25.

The new businesses are comprised of the following: 25 sales offices; 32 resident representatives, seven manufacturers; eight wholesale warehouses, twelve sales offices and warehouses; three service organizations; three retail establishments; one public service company; engineers or contractors and wholesale and retail houses, one office each.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

STOCKHOLM AGENT wants representations in Chemicals. Write Erik Högdahl, 44 Kungsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

STOCKHOLM AGENT wants representations in Fresh Fruits, Canned Goods and Colonial Produce. Write Frukt & Kolonial, 44 Kungsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Up to 110% profit with novelties, professional enlargements and 8 Velox enamel prints 25c. Universal Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS - Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites. 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 34a Clearway Street.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF. THE CHARMONT. You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced; with garage. 130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

MAN, 48, healthy but partly disabled, wants board, room where he could get light bookkeeping or something to do to serve; knows English, Swedish, French; reference. Box X-13, Suite 2906, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE or rent, 1900 sq. ft. of 1/48 scale model railroad, village, lake, bridges, boats, scenery, etc.; sound effects; suitable for World's Fair, school, college, camp or private ownership; can be modified. SCALE MODEL, 22 N. 9th Ave., Maywood, Ill.

INDEXING

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MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

THOROUGHLY experienced; wide acquaintance with industrial executives in U. S. and Canada; can consider one or two substantial lines; glad to exchange references. Address S-16, Suite 2906, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING TO CALIFORNIA? Let us SHIP YOUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS THROUGH CARS—LOW RATES. EMPIRE FREIGHT CO. 93 Huntington Ave., Boston. KEN. 4435

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD. Large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, art, music and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. $18 week up. Brewster, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROLLS DEVELOPED—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements and 8 Velox enamel prints 25c. Universal Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

REAL ESTATE

EASTERN FOR LOCAL. Exchanges. We will handle entire deal. Listings over wide territory. List with EDDY D. FIELD, 1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. R. KING KAUFFMAN. Real Estate investments. Property management. Mortgage financing and estate management. Member National Realty Board. San Diego Trust & Savings Bank Bldg. Main 1210

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-REWITT, COM. 7862.

Your Home Miss Fottler, The Ilkley in Boston 178 Huntington Ave., B. 3 COM. 5616 $1 per day. Nearly opposite The Mother Church

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats, made from Caltex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former airhostesses, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers, are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 3126 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, age 32, now employed, wants to make change in position; sales work preferred; several years' sales experience; university graduate in commerce and business administration; excellent references. Write Box G-3, Suite 2906, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

WANTED — Antique furniture, glassware, china, cut glass. What have you? Prospect 1479. Write Box 41, Somerville, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY. Modern suites, 1 to 8 rooms, $28-$75 up. Furnished and Unfurnished. Free parking and refrigeration. Free auto service. KEN. 1939. W. E. COOPER, Realtor, 122 Mass. Ave., Boston.

BACK BAY SUITES. 1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 239 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 2212.

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—Modern suites, 1 to 8 rooms, $25-$75 up; many free cooking, lights, refrigeration, elevators, fireplaces, parking. REED-BARROWS, 126 Mass. Ave., Boston. KEN. 3930. Auto service.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Lower five rooms, automatic heat, porches, adults, $40. JAM. 2481.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Executive Engineer

Practical experience in operations, maintenance, production, handling personnel and effecting efficiencies. Former chief engineer of large producing and marketing concern. Age 36. Married. Graduate Civil Engineer. Box X-49, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank

Incorporated 1853

Central Sq., Cambridge

Deposits Received by Mail

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INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity

2nd Oldest Savings Bank in Boston

2343 Washington St., Roxbury

Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

Write for folder "BANKING BY MAIL"

INTEREST BEGINS JULY 15

113 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

Sound Insurance Is Assurance

FIELD & COWLES

40 Broad Street, Boston

Insurance covering all needs

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES

Descriptive Circular on request from your investment dealer

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1864

165 Dudley Street, Roxbury

INTEREST BEGINS JULY 15

Deposits received by mail.

What 12 STOCKS Do Experts Favor at THESE LEVELS?

A SPECIAL UNITED OPINION report, just prepared, lists the 12 issues most recommended by leading financial authorities at current levels. This is obtainable from no other source.

Experience has shown that stocks recommended by three or more financial experts almost always have better than average appreciation.

You may have an introductory copy of this valuable 12-stock report without obligation

Send for Bulletin CS-43 FREE

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THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Statement of Condition, June 30, 1938

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$ 801,269,850.66
Bullion Abroad and In Transit	24,343,897.89
U. S. Government Obligations, direct and fully guaranteed	626,756,050.59
State and Municipal Securities	91,177,927.99
Other Bonds and Securities	167,707,242.08
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances	654,026,782.71
Banking Houses	35,166,169.41
Other Real Estate	6,780,510.74
Mortgages	11,402,198.26
Customers' Acceptance Liability	22,644,464.99
Other Assets	7,991,978.67
	$2,449,267,073.99

LIABILITIES

Capital Funds:		
Capital Stock	$100,270,000.00	
Surplus	100,270,000.00	
Undivided Profits	31,998,651.39	
		$ 232,538,651.39
Reserve for Contingencies		17,129,505.77
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.		2,492,769.87
Deposits		2,152,228,097.07
Acceptances Outstanding		24,070,566.89
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		14,234,040.91
Other Liabilities		6,573,442.09
		$2,449,267,073.99

United States Government and other securities carried at $78,098,322.24 are pledged to secure public and trust deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,490,000
Previous day	1,094,940
1938 volume to date	123,753,478
1937 volume to date	231,817,982

Stocks Advance In Late Trading; Bonds Also Rise

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—The buying urge came to the surface of the stock market again today after a moderate setback from the steep mid-year advance had run its course.

A late wave of orders, concentrated mostly on coppers, oils and other industrial groups, gave the market a vigorous shove upward, overcoming the hesitancy that prevailed most of the session.

Early losses running to more than 2 points in representative issues were replaced by gains that ranged to 4 points in the strongest movers.

Trading Quiet

Trading slowed almost to a standstill on the sell-off, making a noticeable contrast with the buying stampede, then picked up when the rally got going. Transactions approximated 1,600,000 shares.

Some stocks swept ahead to new highs for the bull movement on the late buying wave, notably among the mining, oil, and miscellaneous industrial groups.

Motor shares also forged to the front, giving expression to widespread hopes for acceleration of business recovery in the remaining months of this year. General Motors and Chrysler touched the best prices recorded this year.

Among the outstanding gainers were Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Westinghouse Electric, Anaconda Copper, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Johns Manville, Allis Chalmers, Santa Fe, Montgomery Ward, Union Carbide, Dow Chemical, Great Northern preferred, International Harvester, Bethlehem Steel and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Bonds Generally Higher

The bond market turned more active and higher in late trading today after early dullness and irregular price movements.

At the start of the final hour gains of fractions to more than a point were well scattered over the corporate list and included such issues as Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped, Chicago & North Western 4½s, Illinois Central 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and Paramount Pictures 6s.

Bush Terminal 6s dropped 16 points to 69 on a single sale and there were others unable to make any heavy headway on the upside.

U. S. Governments turned up with the general market with gains of 2/32 to 6/32 of a point in the majority. Foreign dollar bonds were quiet but generally steady.

Endicott-Johnson Earns $2.06 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Endicott Johnson Corp., shoe manufacturers, for the year ended May 28 last, reported net profit of $1,202,152 after taxes and charges, equal after preferred dividends paid, to $2.06 a common share.

The earnings included a credit of $1,413,758, which was transferred from the normal stock inventory reserve in accordance with the company's established practice, the shoe concern said. The report was an interim statement, and comparative figures are not available.

Wheat Prices Rise In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, July 6—Indications of increased tendency of growers to store their wheat pending announcement of the Federal loan rate did much today to hoist Chicago prices 1¼ cents.

Reports that a trade pact between the United States and Great Britain would be completed before the end of the month served also as something of a stimulus. Corn exports of 1,000,000 bushels were likewise helpful.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 1⅛-1¼ higher compared with yesterday's finish, July 71⅜-⅞; Sept. 73¼-⅜; corn ⅛-½ up, July 57⅝-¾; Sept. 59⅛, and oats at ⅛ decline to ⅛ advance.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stock prices moved irregularly in today's session with commodity issues heavy, especially the rubber group. Continued accumulations of British funds by private and institutional buyers gave this section a strong tone and prices moved higher. Industrials held generally steady, while oils and mining shares were mixed. Foreign bonds and domestic rails remained quiet, but American stocks eased somewhat following the decline in New York Tuesday.

Paris—The Bourse closed with a heavy tone and trading was fairly active. Suez Canal continued weak and lost more than 500 francs from the previous close, and the Bank of France issue and Royal Dutch were both off about 100 francs. Rentes finished with net losses of 15 to 80 centimes, and the international group was in supply at lower levels.

Liverpool — Wheat futures declined today and closed ½d to ⅝d net lower following the action of North American markets Tuesday. Favorable European and American crop reports were also factors. Steadiness in the Bombay and Egyptian cotton markets attracted short covering and speculative buying in futures here, and closing prices were unchanged to 4 points higher.

Nagurski to Forgo Football

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 7 (AP)—Bronko Nagurski, member of the Chicago Bears professional football team, announced yesterday he will forgo football this season to tour Australia, New Zealand, India and South Africa defending his claims to the world's heavyweight wrestling championship. Nagurski played three years of football at the University of Minnesota, winning all-America recognition in 1929, before joining the Bears.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
48	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	48¾	49	48¾	+1⅜
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	4	43	43	43	+ ¼
11⅜	6½	Adams Exp (.10e)	19	11⅜	11½	11½	+ ⅜
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	4	19½	19½	19½	Jun 29
23¼	16¾	Addressog (1.40)	3	23¼	22	22	Jul 5
2½	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
63½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	19	62¼	60½	62	+ ¼
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	21	1⅛	1	1⅛	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska June (.60a)	29	10¼	10	10¼	
1⅜	⅞	Alleghany Corp	49	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	7	11⅛	11	11	+ ¾
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	43	13¼	11½	13½	+ ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	9	11¼	10⅜	11¼	+ ⅜
17½	7¾	Allegheny pr pf	6	14	13½	14	+1
21¾	11⅜	Allegheny Steel	6	19	18⅜	18¾	— ¼
9⅛	4½	Allen Industries	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
176½	134	Al Chem & Dye (6)	9	173½	173	173½	
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	2	9½	9	9½	+ ⅜
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (1⅝e)	5	12⅞	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
9¾	4½	Allied Strs	89	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+ ¼
55½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	56	56	56	+1
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	44	49⅞	47¼	49¼	+1¼
18¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	19½	19½	19½	+1
75¾	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	75	74¾	75	+2⅜
66	49	Am Ag ChDel(2¾e)	3	65	63½	65	—1
20	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	15	20½	19	20½	+1
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	4	39⅞	39	39⅞	+ ⅞
101	70¾	Am Can (4)	26	100⅝	99	100	+ ⅛
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166	Jun 30
27½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	7	25¼	24	25	+ ¾
80	27	Am Car&F pf(2½e)	2	42½	42	42½	— ½
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	55	17⅝	16½	17⅜	+ ⅛
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	2	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
111	83½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	111	111	111	
8½	4½	Am Colortype	10	8¾	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
14	9	Am Coml Alco	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	17	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
6½	4	Am European	4	6	6	6	Jul 1
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	24	5	4⅞	5	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	20	20	20	
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	4	24⅜	23¼	24⅜	+ ⅜
12¼	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	4	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 2
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	13	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	23	23	23	— ¼
41	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	41	41	41	
2¼	1½	Am Ice	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
19½	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	19	19	19	Jul 5
8⅜	4½	Am International	14	8¼	8	8	
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	15	21⅜	20½	21⅜	+1
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	3	64⅜	64	64⅜	— ½
16⅛	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	8	4⅝	4½	4½	
38¾	23	Am Metal (1¼e)	18	37½	35½	37½	+2
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jul 5
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	80	6¼	6	6⅜	
40½	16⅛	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	8	39¼	38	38¾	+ ⅜
35	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k)	28	34⅞	33¾	34	+ ⅛
15¾	9	Am Rad & St S	142	15¼	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	23	20⅞	20	20¾	+ ⅛
80⅛	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	4	76½	76	76	—1½
20⅞	15⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	8	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	8	12½	11¾	12½	+ ⅛
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	91	51⅜	48¾	51½	+1½
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	2	125	125	125	Jul 1
54¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	54	54	54	Jul 2
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	39	26⅛	25	26⅜	
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	7	8¼	8	8⅜	— ⅜
12¾	12	Am Stove	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
31	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¼e)	6	27½	27	27½	+ ¼
117½	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	5	108	106	108	Jul 5
19¾	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	142⅜	140⅞	142¼	+ ¼
77⅝	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	77⅜	77	77½	— ⅛
80	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	16	80	79	80	+1
141½	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	141½	141½	141½	Jun 28
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	31	7⅛	6½	7½	+ ⅜
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	121	12¾	11¼	12¼	+1
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	78	78	78	Jul 2
6⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
43	23⅝	Am Wool pf	10	39½	37¾	39½	+1⅜
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	156	8⅞	7⅞	8¾	+ ⅜
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	3	42	40	42	+4
36¾	21	Anaconda	505	36½	33⅞	36½	+1¼
50	29	Anaconda W & C	1	47	47	47	Jul 5
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	9	16½	16¼	16¼	
19	10	Anderson Clay	7	18	17	18	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	A P W Paper	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jun 30
30¼	22	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	5	27⅞	26½	27⅞	+1
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Jul 5
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	36	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	Jul 5
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
41¾	24¼	Armstrong Cork	14	40⅜	39	40⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	20	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+1
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	3	4¾	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	4	Assd Dry Goods	27	9¼	8⅝	9	
69	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	65	65	65	Jul 5
68¼	56	Assd D G 2 pf (3½)	1	56	57	57	+2
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	59	37¼	34½	37¼	+1¾
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	7	52	51	52	+1
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	14	22¾	21½	22½	
8	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	5	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	16	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	107	106⅞	107	+1
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	23	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
44	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	44	44	44	Jul 1
51	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	52	52	52	+1
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	8	6¾	6½	6½	Jul 5
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	13	5⅝	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Aunt Nichols	2	2½	2½	2½	Jul 1
4⅜	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18⅛e)	16	4⅜	4	4¼	
10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	106	9¾	8¾	9½	+ ⅜
10	4	Balt & Ohio	112	9½	8¾	9⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	25	11	10¼	10⅞	+ ¼
34½	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	34½	34½	34½	
21¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	29	21	19¾	21	+ ⅛
10½	5	Barker Bros	4	10	9	10	+ ¼
17¾	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	88	18⅛	17⅞	18¼	+1⅛
14½	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾e)	4	14¼	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
18	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jul 5
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
109	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	109	109	109	Jun 30
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	4	8	7½	8	+ ⅜
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	69	15¼	13⅜	15¼	+1⅛
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	7	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
43⅜	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ⅜
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	154	61⅝	59¾	61¾	+ ⅜
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 8%pf(1)	5	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅜
98⅜	75	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	3	98¼	98	98	Jul 5
28	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	8	26½	25	25	+ ⅝
17½	9¾	Black & Decker	5	17⅛	16⅝	17	
15⅛	10½	Blaw-Knox	78	16⅛	14⅝	16	+1⅛
35½	20½	Boeing Airplane	149	28⅝	26⅞	28½	+1½
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	14	25½	24	25½	+1¼
14	9	Bond Strs	4	13	13	13	
19⅜	15	Borden Co (.70e)	11	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
30¼	16½	Borg-Warner	46	31	28⅞	31	+1¾
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear	3	21	21	21	
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	136	11	9½	11	+1½
26½	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	43	26¾	25	26½	+ ⅜
33½	20	Briggs & Strat(1)	1	35	35	35	+1½
37½	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	5	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	5	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	3	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	17	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	8	28¾	28	28½	+ ¼
21½	10⅝	Bklyn Un Gas	12	18	17	18	+ ⅜
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	2	33	33	33	Jun 29
10	9	Brunswick-Balke	4	9½	9	9¼	
11⅝	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	22	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	3¼	Budd Mfg	13	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	8	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
20	13¼	Bullard Co	1	19	18½	18½	— ½
32¼	15½	BulovaWatch(2½e)	10	28⅞	27¾	28⅞	+ ⅝
11⅝	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	54	12½	11⅛	12½	+1⅛
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 5
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	9	9	9	
8⅝	5⅝	Butler Bros	3	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	16⅝	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ¼
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	16	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
12½	6	Byers (A M) Co	7	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	1	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	1	23	23	23	
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	14	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	104	9½	8⅝	9⅜	+ ⅜
15¾	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	19	15¼	14½	15¼	+1
19¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	85	19⅜	18	19¼	+ ⅜
8½	5	Canad Pacific	85	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅛
37½	21	Cannon Mills(1¼e)	6	36	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	— ¼
18	12⅜	Carpenter Stl(.20e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.10e)	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
98⅞	62½	Case (J I) Co	4	97	93	97	+1⅝
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	19	56	54⅝	56	+1
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	+1
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	31	17½	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅛
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	85	84½	85	+3
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	13	24	22½	24	+1½
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
4½	2	Cent Foundry	18	4¼	4¼	4¼	
11⅝		Cent R R N J	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jul 5
8¾		Cent Violeta Sug	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
6¼	3¼	Century Rib M	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	42	46⅞	44⅝	46½	+1½
8¾	4½	Certain-teed Prod	42	9	8¼	9	+ ¾
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	17	27½	25	27½	+2¾
12½	6	Checker Cab	3	12⅜	12½	12½	
38⅜	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	26	31½	30⅝	31½	+1
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	77	77	77	Jun 16
48½	27½	Ches Corp	3	41	41	41	Jul 5
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	3	1	1	1	Jul 5
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	3	3¼	3	3¼	Jul 5
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	9	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	10	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Chi Great West	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8½	2¾	Chi Great W pf	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 5
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	8	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
18⅝	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	17	15⅝	14⅜	15½	+ ⅛
35	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Jul 5
41	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	1	1	1	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅛e)	2	10½	10½	10½	— ½
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot(⅞e)	15	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ⅝
8¼	3¼	Childs Co	25	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ¼
67	38⅛	Chrysler Corp (⅛e)	464	68	63⅝	67⅞	+3⅛
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 5
5	2	City Stores	6	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	19	19	19	
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅛e)	6	24	22	24	+2
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.80e)	7	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
19	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.60e)	1	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ⅛
139	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	9	137	136	137	+3
80	67¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	
72	38	Colgate-Palm-P	31	11⅞	10⅝	11½	+ ⅝
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P pf	1	87	86⅞	87	Jun 22
95½	78	Colin-Kalm-F pf (6)	1	87	86⅞	86½	Jun 30
27½	13½	Collins & Aik (⅝e)	18	26⅛	24⅞	26	+ ⅜
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	16¾	16⅛	16¾	+ ⅛
23½	13½	Col Br'east A (.85e)	23	20½	18½	19¾	+ ¾
21¼	13	Col Br'east B (.85e)	6	19⅜	18⅜	19⅜	+1⅛
9⅜	5½	Colum G & E	131	8¼	7⅜	8¼	+ ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
11½	9	ColumPic vtc(2½%f)	12	14⅝	14	14⅜	— ⅛
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 5
88¼	83¾	Colum Carbon (4)	9	89	88	89	+1¾
41⅞	23	Coml Credit (4)	31	42	40½	43	+1
95½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	93½	93½	93½	Jun 8
46½	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	43	47	45½	46½	+1
102½	90	Coml I T cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	+2½
10	8⅝	Coml Solvents	33	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3	1	Com'wlth & South	67	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
45	38	Com'w & So pf (2¾k)	9	43½	42½	43½	+ ⅛
28	23½	Com'wlth Ed (1¼)	9	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
7½	3	Conde Nast	2	7	6¾	7	Jul 5
7⅛	3⅞	Congoleum-Nairn	17	23½	22¾	23¼	
24½	15	Congress Cigar	1	8	8	8	Jul 5
8	6	Consol Aircraft	9	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
19½	11	Consol Cigar (¾e)	4	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	Cons Edison (1e)	189	29⅝	28¼	29¼	+ ½
29½	17	Cons Edison pf (5)	1	108	108	108	+2⅝
100	88⅞	Consol Film Ind	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind pf	2	1½	1½	1½	
7½	4½	ConsFilmInd pf(1½k)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
5¾	2⅛	Cons Laundries	1	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	81	10⅝	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
10⅜	9⅜	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
7½	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	4½	4¼	4½	
½	⅛	Consol Textile	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5¾	2¼	Consol'n Coal	7	4	4	4	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
89½	78	Consum Pw pf(4½)	1	89½	88½	89½	+ ¾
16⅜	9¾	Container Corp	75	16½	15½	16½	+1¼
19¾	8⅝	Cont Bak A	26	19¼	18½	19	+1¼
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	16	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
93	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	90	90	90	
49	36½	Cont Can (1e)	10	47	46	47	+1
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	3	112½	112¼	113¼	Jun 28
9⅝	6	Cont Diam Fib	2	8½	8¼	8¼	— ½
38¾	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	33½	33	33½	+1
13⅜	7⅜	Greyhound Cp (.60)	107	13¾	11⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
8⅛	7½	Greyhound pf (.45)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Guanian Sugar	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6	3	Gulf Mob & North	4	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
3	2	Gulf Mob & Nor pf	3	19	18½	19	+1
38	24	Hack Water (⅝e)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jun 27
9½	5	Hall (WF) Printing	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
21¼	12	Hamil Watch (½e)	3	17	17	17	Jul 5
27½	15	Harb-Walker (½e)	8	27	26¾	27	+ ½
7¾	4½	Hat Corp Am A	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2¾	1¼	Hayes Body	3	2¾	2½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Treasury Plans RFC Note Issue For First Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — An offering of $200,000,000 of three-year notes of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation dated July 20 will be announced by the Treasury July 11. According to Treasury officials, this will be the first time that the Treasury has acted as fiscal agent for the RFC in selling its obligations to the public.

Should more funds be required, it is believed that this issue may be followed from time to time by other RFC note offerings.

Big Borrowing Margin

While the borrowing margin of the RFC was said to be in excess of $1,600,000,000, it is held unlikely that extensive use of this credit would be required. Heretofore, the RFC has borrowed primarily from the Treasury, its sales of securities to the public totaling only $298,000,000, of which $60,000,000 was borrowed last August. On these previous occasions the RFC marketed its own securities without using Treasury facilities.

An official Treasury memorandum explained:

"The purpose of this change is to simplify the daily Treasury statement and to eliminate confusion and misunderstanding concerning the effect of such corporations' transactions on the Federal budget, particularly in cases where the Treasury acts only in the nature of a depository of funds derived by the corporations from the sale of their own obligations on the market."

The new issue sale will follow the procedure used by the Treasury in offering a like amount of Commodity Credit Corporation notes on April 25. Bids will be received through Federal Reserve Banks.

The notes of the RFC will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed as to both interest and principal by the United States, and they will be exempt as to both principal and interest from all Federal, state, municipal and local taxation except surtaxes, estate, inheritance and gift taxes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of May the Reconstruction Finance Corporation authorized $13,091,802 in the program to aid small industry, according to a report of its activities to the Senate and House. This total includes $8,526,610 in 285 direct loans and increases totaling $1,005,000 in loans approved prior to May 1.

Most States Benefit

Authorizations were made to businesses in practically every state, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. Very few loans were for $100,000 or more.

Loans authorized for the railroads totaled $16,221,500, including loans and purchases of securities, the authorizations being as follows: Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company and Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, lessees of Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway, $14,150,000; trustees of the Western Pacific Railroad Company, $1,000,000; Galveston Terminal Railway Company, $546,000; Colorado & Southern Railway Company, $525,500.

A total of $8,157,186 was authorized to banks, of which $3,686,126 was to aid in reorganization or liquidation of closed banks; $600,000 to a building and loan association, $1,296,060 to a mortgage loan company, $575,000 to a joint stock land bank.

Loans authorized to public bodies to aid in financing construction projects aggregated $2,337,000, representing $2,000,000 to the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas for construction of dormitories and $337,000 to Akron, Ohio, for a storm and sanitary sewer system.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

July 6

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.94	$4.95⅛	$4.2397
Cables	4.94⅛	4.95⅜	4.2397
France—franc	.0278⅛	.0228½	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1693	.1696	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2286	.2291	
Italy—lira	.0526⅜	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4020	.4028	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5513	.5527	
Sweden—krona	.2548	.2555	.4537
Norway—krone	.2483	.2490	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2206	.2212	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091½	.0091½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0347⅜	.0347⅜	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0219¼	.0219¼	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1888	.1888	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234½	.0234½	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso†	.3625	.3626	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0370	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2370	.2373	.4760
Uruguay—peso†	.4300	.4300	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2862	.2891	.8440
India—rupee	.3690	.3681	.6180
Java—florin	.5526	.5542	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3095	.3093	*
Shanghai—dol	.1850	.1892	*
Sts Stimnts—dol	.3785	.3779	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9925	.9914	1.0031

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 5: Receipts $17,435,414; expenditures $26,112,114; net balance $2,290,042,188, including $1,702,099,971 working balance. Customs receipts for the month $1,544,440. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1, 1937) $34,998,872; expenditures $161,430,091, including $11,880,517 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $126,431,218. Gross debt $37,-279,541,003, an increase of $848,497 above the previous day; gold assets $12,965,099,-979. Receipts for July 2, 1937 (comparable date last year), $22,557,048; expenditures $33,856,057; net balance $2,644,524,-281 including $949,914,826 working balance. Customs receipts for the month $3,671,625. Receipts for the fiscal year $43,187,881. Expenditures $183,718,316, including $16,247,-173 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $110,530,723; gross debt $36,-833,759,764; gold assets $12,339,341,837.

International Shoe Net

NEW YORK (AP)—International Shoe Co. of St. Louis reported for the six months ended May 31 consolidated net profit of $634,989, equal to 19 cents a share on common stock. This was after provision of $1,432,261 for decline in inventory value. For the comparable period last year profit was $3,879,150, or $1.16 a share.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅝s '43-40 June	106.15	106.15	106.15
3 3¼s '41	108	108	108
3 3¼s '45-43	109.22	109.23	109.23
5 3¼s '46-44 reg	109.23	109.23	109.23
2 2⅞s '47-45	106.13	106.12	106.13
7 3½s '49-46	108.15	108.12	108.15
1 2½s '48	104.16	104.16	104.16
1 3⅛s '52-49	106.9	106.9	106.8
19 2½s '53-49	101.31	101.30	101.31
1 2¾s '54-51	103.10	103.10	103.10
18 2½s '60-55	104	103.29	104
8 2¾s '63-58	103	101.30	103
6 2¾s '59-56	102.30	102.26	102.30

Federal Farm Mortgages

1 3s '49-44	106	106	106

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	102.27	102.27	102.27
1 2¼s '44-42	104.6	104.6	104.6
9 3s '52-44	106.2	105.20	106.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Last
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	93½	93½	93½
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
7 Alleghany 5s '44	75	74	75
4 Alleghany 5s '49	82	82	82
21 Alleghany 5s '50 st	28¾	28	28¾
2 Allis Chalm 4s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
16 Am&For P 5s 2030	58⅜	58	58
15 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104½	104½	104⅝
11 Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅝	112¼	112¼
36 Am T&T 3¼s'66	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
21 Am T&T 3½s'61	103	102⅝	102⅝
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105¼	105	105
1 Ang C Nitra deb 67	31¾	31⅜	31⅜
*2 Arm Del 4s 57	95½	95½	95½
18 Arm Del 4s 55	96½	95¾	96¼
29 AT&SF 4s 95	104½	104¼	104¼
5 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛
1 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	99	98	98
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	78½	78	78½
2 A C Line 1st4s 52	88¼	81¾	81¾
5 ACL cit 4s 52	62	62	62
14 B&O rfg 6s 959	26⅝	26	26⅛
5 B&O 1st 5s 48	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛
83 B&O rfg 5s 95	25¾	25⅝	25⅝
31 B&O 5s 96 F	24½	24	24½
50 B&O 5s 2000 D	24¾	24	24¼
83 B&O cv 4½s 60	31¾	30⅜	31½
10 B&O 4s 48	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝
12 B&O 4sPLE&WV 41	34	33	34
1 B&O 4s SW 50	30	29½	30
2 B&O 4s 90	27	27	27
2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	117¾	117¾	117¾
4 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	105⅜	105	105⅜
11 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	98⅛	98⅛	98¾
19 Beth Stl 3½s 52	96	96	96
1 Boston&Me 5s 67	32	32	32
1 Bost &Me 3¾s JJ61	29¾	29¾	29¾
5 Boston&Me 5s 55	33½	32½	33¼
3 Bkly City RR 5s 41	39	39	39
1 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	106	105¾	106
35 Bkly Man Ty 4½s 66	60¾	60¼	60¼
8 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	105¼	105	105¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	84½	84½	84½
1 Buf Gen 4½s 61	111	111	111
11 Buf R&P 4½s 57	25	23½	25
1 Bush Term 4s 52	89	89	89
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	92½	92½	92½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116½	116½	116½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¼	119¼	119¼
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	114¾	114½	114½
2 Can Nor 5s '46	123	123	125
4 Can Pac 5s '54	98¼	98	98¼
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	97½	97½	97½
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	92½	92½	93½
18 Can Pac 4s '45 ctf	79	78¾	79
3 Carth & Adir 4s '81	40	40	40
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	85	85	85
4 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	5½	5½	5½
2 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	99½	99½	99½
4 Cen Pac 5s '50	50⅝	50¼	50⅝
41 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68¼	67¾	68¼
8 Certain-td 5½s '48	73	71¾	73
9 C & O 3½s '96 D	94½	93½	94½
9 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	91¼	91	91⅜
13 C B & Q 5s '56	94½	94⅜	94⅜
6 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	101	100½	100½
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13¼	13	13
1 Chi Gt West 4s '59	19½	19½	19½
35 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¾	9¼	9¼
5 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	3¾	3¾	3¾
10 CM & SP gen 4s '89	27	27	27
1 Chi&NW, rfg 5s 2037	9½	9¾	9¾
5 Chi&NW 4½s '87	17	17	17
41 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	6¾	5⅞	6¼
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Chi&NW 4s '87	15¾	16¾	15¾
2 Chi&NW 3½s '87	15	15	15
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	44	44	44
16 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	8½	8½	8½
11 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4¾	4⅛	4½
17 CRI&P 4s '88	18	17	18
16 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	9¼	8	8
8 CRIP rfg 4s '34 ct	7¼	6¾	7¼
16 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
1 Ch Un Sta 4½s '63	107½	107½	107½
26 NYC rfg 6s 2013	60½	60½	60½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57⅛	56½	57⅛
16 NYC cn 4s '98	64	63	63¾
4 NYC 3¾s '48	73⅝	73	73
4 NYC 3½s '52	68¼	67½	67½
38 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	87	86¼	87
1 NYC & HR 3½s '97	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
19 NY Chi & St L 6s '38	84⅛	84	84½
6 NY Chi & St L 5½s'74A	43	43	43
46 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	39	37	38
16 NY Conn 4½s '53	100	99⅞	99⅞
37 NY Edis 3½s 65	105⅛	105¼	105¼
2 NY Greenwd L 5s 46	16	15	16
7 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	17	16¾	16¾
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 48 reg	18	15	15
3 NYNH&H 4½s 67	16½	14½	16
1 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 NY O&W gen4s55	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 NY Ry 4s 1942 st	102	102	102
2 NY Steam 5s 47	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 NY Steam 5s 56	106	106	106
1 NY Steam 4s '51	106	106	106
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	10	10	10
10 NY Tel 4½s 39	105	105	105
16 Norf Sou 4s 61A	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Nor Am Co 5s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
14 Nor Am Ed 5½s 43	106⅛	106⅝	106⅛
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	97⅝	97¾	97⅝
6 OklahomaG&E3¾s66	104¼	104	104
10 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	101¾	101¾	101¼
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113⅝	113⅝	113½
10 Otis Steel 4½s '62	78	75	75
7 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
1 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	107½	107¼	107¼
16 Paramount 3½s '55	95	95	95
9 Para Pict 3¾s '47	81¼	81	81½
3 Pen Ohio Del 4½s'77	89	89	89
29 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	100¼	100	100
6 Pen Co 4s '63	89½	89½	89½
7 Pen RR gen 5s '68	103½	103½	103½
8 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	95¾	95¾	95¾
6 Pen2RR 4½s deb '70	82	81¾	81¾
3 Pen RR 4s '48 st	107½	107½	107½
6 Pen RR 3¾s '70	86	85¾	86
30 Pen RR 3½s '53	80	79¾	79¾
3 Peoria&PekUn5½s74	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	110	110	110½
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	104½	104½	104½
18 Phila Co 5s '67	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Phil Read C&I 6s 49	4¼	4¼	4¼
15 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	13½	13	13½
5 Pillsbury FM 5½s 43	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 PCC & SL 5s 70A	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 PCC & St L 4½s 77	92	92	92
1 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	60	60	60
104 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	15½	15	15¼
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	93½	92½	92½
1 Readg 4½s 97 A	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Rdg Jer Cen 3½s 51	87	87	87
34 Rem Rand 4½s 56	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Republic Steel 5½s 54	109½	109¼	109½
9 Republic Steel 4½s61	90	89¾	90
7 Republic Steel 4½s 56	92	91	91
1 Republic Steel 6s 50	118½	118½	118½
4 RI Ark & Lat 4½s36	10½	10½	10½
2 StLIM&Sth&R&G 33	54¾	54¾	54¾
11 St L S F 4½s 78	11	10½	11
1 StLSF4½s trDetf	9¾	9¾	9¾
7 St L S F 4s 50A ct	10	9¾	10
1 St L S W rfg 5s 90	15	15	15
3 StP&KC StL 4½s41	87½	87½	87½
2 StPaul UnDep 5s 72	113½	113⅝	113½
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	54½	54½	54½
204 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6	6	6
13 Sep A L 6s '45 ctf	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	12¾	12¾	13¾
2 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	5¼	5¼	5¼
9 Sea-AlPia 4s '35Act	4½	3¾	4½
1 Shell Un 2½s '51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Skelly Oil 4s '51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 SoconyVacOil 3½s '50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
7 So Col Pow 6s '47	93⅝	93¼	93¼
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
44 Sou Pac 4½s '68	46½	45¾	46⅛
18 Sou Pac 4½s '81	46	45	46
55 So Pac 4½s '69	45¾	44⅝	45⅝
29 So Pac rfg 4s '55	61½	60¼	61
4 So Pac cit 4s '49	47	46¾	47
12 So Pac 3½s '46	55	53¾	55⅛
7 So Pac Ore '77	52	51	52
27 South Ry 6½s '56	53	52¾	53
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	53¾	52	53¾
39 South Ry cn 5s '94	68½	67	68½
77 South Ry gen 4s '56	42	40¼	42
11 So Ry M&O 5s '38	88	88	88
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 S W Gas&El 4s '60	105	105	105
4 Spokane Int 5s '55	15	15	15
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	103	102⅞	102⅞
5 Studebaker 6s cv '45	71¼	71	71½
14 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106	106	106
1 T C I & RR 5s '51	120½	120½	120½
10 Tenn El Pow 6s '47A	92	92	92
8 T RR A St L 4s '53	102	101¾	101¾
3 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	82½	82½	82½
2 Third Ave aj 5s '60	7	7	7
1 Third Ave 4s '60	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 TideWAsso3½s'52	104¾	104¼	104¼
10 Un El Mo 3¼s '62	108½	108¼	108½
3 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	109¾	109½	109¾
19 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	101¼	101	101¼
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	91¾	91½	91¾
5 Un Pac 3½s '70	91¾	91	91
4 Un Cig-Wh Stra 5s '43	72¼	72½	72¼
8 Unit Drug 5s '53	73	72½	73
4 Un Rys St L 4s '34	31	30¾	31
22 Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	82¾	82	84
1 Util P & L 5s '44	88½	87¾	88
1 Util P & L 5½s '47	85½	85½	85½
5 Util P & L 5s '50	85	85	85
3 Vanadium 5s '41	94½	94½	94½
1 Wabash 4½s '78 C	9¼	9¼	9¼
9 Warner Bros 6s '39	78	77¾	78
2 Warren Bros 6s '41	41½	41¼	41¼
7 Wateh Ed 3½s '67	102¾	102½	102⅝
7 West Md 4s '52	79	78	78
6 West Pac 1st 5s '46	18¾	18¾	18¾
7 Western Un 5s '51	70	68½	68½
16 Western Un 5s '60	68¾	68	68¾
3 Western Un 4½s '50	67¾	67¾	67¾
6 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	93	92¾	93
1 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	5½	5½	5½
1 Wis Cen 4s '48 ct	11	11	11
21 Youngst S & T 4s '61	102¼	102¼	102¼

Foreign Bonds

3 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	66	66	66
10 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	80¾	80¾	80¾
13 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	80¾	80¾	80¾
12 Argentine 4½s '71	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 Australia 5s '55	104¾	104¼	104¾
1 Australia 5s '57	104	104	104
14 Australia 4½s '56	100½	100½	100½
2 Austria 7s '37	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 Belgium 7s '55	113½	113½	113½
1 Belgium 6½s '49	108½	108½	108½
1 Belgium 6s '55	104	104	104
7 Berlin City 6s '58	30¾	30¾	30¾
13 Brazil 8s '41	15½	14¾	15
2 Brazil 6⅔ 26-57	12½	12	13
5 Brazil 6⅔s 27-57	13½	13½	13½
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	13½	13½	13½
6 Breda Ernes 7s '54	71½	70	71½
5 Budapest 6s '62	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 Buen A 4½s 4½s'77	58¼	58½	58½
4 Canada 5s '52	112¾	111¾	112¾
2 Canada 4s '60	109¼	109¼	109¼
16 Canada 3¼s '61	102½	102¾	102¾
1 Canada 3s '67	98	98	98
1 Canada 2½s '46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'61	17	17	17
5 Chile 7s '42	19¼	19¼	19¼
7 Chile 6s '60	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Chile ...s '61 Feb	19¾	19¾	19¾
3 Chile 6s '61 Sept	19¼	19¼	19¼
5 Chile 6s '63	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Costa Rica 7s '51	18¾	18¾	18¾
14 Cuba 5½s '45	73	72	72
11 Denmark 6s '42	105¼	104½	105¼
2 Denmark 5½s '55	101	100¾	100¾
20 Denmark 4½s '62	99¾	99¼	99¾
2 Finland 6s '45	105¾	105¾	105¾
26 Ger Gov 5½s '65	32¾	32¼	32¼
35 Ger Govt 7s '49	31½	31½	31½
1 Ger Gen El 7s '45	48	48	48
2 Gt Con El P Jap 7s '44	70	70	70
16 Italy 7s '51	79¼	78¾	79¼
10 Japan 6½s '54	72¾	71¾	72¾
30 Japan 5½s '65	54¼	53¾	54¼
4 Lombard El 7s '52	61	61	61
9 Milan City 6½s '52	63½	63½	63½
9 Norway 4½s '58	104¾	104¼	104¾
5 Norway 4½s '65	103¼	102	103
14 Norway 4s '63	102½	102½	102½
4 Orient Dev 6s '53	7	7	7
1 Oslo City 4½s '55	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Panama 6s '53 A	48¾	48¾	48¾
6 Panama 6s '53 A st asd	43	41½	43
35 Peru 1st 6s '58	9	9¼	9¼
10 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Prussia 6s '52	21	21	21
1 Rio de Ja 6½s '53	8	8	8
27 Rome 6½s '52	72¾	72¾	72¾
42 Roumania Inst 7s '59	27	26¼	27
12 Sao Paulo 8s 7s '40	33¼	32	33¼
11 Shinyetsu K 6½s '52	58½	58½	58½
5 Siemens&Hal 6½s '51	77	77	77
3 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	48	47¾	47¾
10 Tokyo City 5½s'61	50¾	50¼	50¾
7 Tokyo El Le 5s'53	32½	32½	33¼
1 Ujigawa El P 7s'45	70¼	70¼	70½
4 Uruguay 8s'46	48	47¾	47¾
5 Uruguay 6s'60	45¾	45¾	45¾
10 Uruguay 2½stsf4½s'79	43¼	43¼	43¼
5 Uruguay 4s4½s4¼s'78	44	42½	44
11 Uruguay 3½s'64	38½	38	38½
1 Warsaw City 7s'58	42½	42½	42½
8 Yokohama 6s'61	53½	53½	53½

Total today (July 6), 4,348,000; previous day, 7,190,000; week ago, 11,883,000; year ago, 8,264,000; two years ago, 10,367,000; Jan. 1 to date, $92,313,500; year ago, 1,-736,634,000; two years ago, 1,848,714,000.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
July	8.84	8.11	8.01	8.11	+.18
Oct.	8.95	9.08	8.88	9.07	+.15
Dec.	9.03	9.16	8.96	9.15	+.16
Jan.	9.07	9.20	9.00	9.19	+.14
March	9.07	9.22	9.04	9.22	+.14
May	9.09	9.25	9.07	9.24	+.16

Spots 9.21 up 18 points.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	4.93	4.96	4.92	4.93	+.01
Oct.	4.99	5.04	4.98	5.00	
Jan.	5.05	5.09	5.05	5.06	+.01
March	5.09	5.13	5.09	5.09	+.02
May	5.10	5.14	5.09	5.11	+.02

Swift & Co. Says Wallace Denying It Fair Hearing

CHICAGO (AP) — Swift & Company, in an appeal filed with the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, charged Secretary of Agriculture Wallace with attempting to drive it out of competition.

The allegation was made in the company's appeal from Secretary Wallace's order that it "cease and desist" from the "unjustly discriminatory" credit, discount and weight practices.

The company, charged in 10 separate counts with violation of the Packers and Stockyards Act, opposed the findings as contrary to the evidence presented. The whole proceedings against the company, the appeal set forth, was a denial of a "full and fair hearing" as required by the Packers and Stockyard Act.

Secretary Wallace, the appeal stated, permitted a small group of competitors to assist in the prosecution, and the proceeding was "not in the public interest, but instead was a proceeding instituted and conducted for the sole benefit of a small group of purveyors."

The appeal set forth the effect of this proceeding was "to aid the business interests of the intervening purveyors and an effort to drive Swift & Company out of competition with these purveyors."

Swift & Company was exonerated of seven of the 10 charges, including those of price discrimination and reciprocity agreements with steamship companies. The hearings were held in New York City from Jan. 11 to May 26, 1937, after Secretary Wallace instituted proceedings Sept. 30, 1936. The "cease and desist" order was filed last June 6.

The appeal asked the Circuit Court to review and set aside the three remaining charges with respect to "unjustly discriminatory" credit, discount and weight practices, the last two of which, the company said, were introduced after evidence had been entered, and too late for the company to "adequately prepare its defense or adequately cross-examine witnesses."

Monopoly Committee Asked to Investigate Oregon Cement Firm

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Pope (D) of Idaho asked the Monopoly Investigation Committee to inquire into trade practices of the Oregon Portland Cement Company of Portland, Ore.

He telegraphed the committee that the company had refused to sell cement to two independent Idaho firms.

Chairman O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming said the telegram would be laid before the 12-member committee at its next meeting, Thursday.

In the telegram Mr. Pope said the Oregon Portland Company had notified the Material Supply Company of Nampa, Idaho, on Oct. 6, 1937, that it had decided to discontinue selling it cement because the Nampa firm was engaged in a wholesale business.

His telegram added that Henry Weidner of Payette, Idaho, "has been treated similarly and is now unable to carry out three contracts to build houses under FHA because (he is) unable to obtain cement."

Mr. O'Mahoney said he also would lay before the committee Thursday a request from Representative Rankin (D) of Mississippi for an investigation of alleged price fixing in the cottonseed industry. Mr. Rankin charged last week that efforts were being made to force down the price of cottonseed.

The committee chairman said other suggestions for investigations would be called to the attention of the committee.

A person from the motion picture industry has asked that the committee act immediately to combat alleged monopolistic practices in that industry, Mr. O'Mahoney said.

Business Personals

R. S. Newcomb, formerly Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., has been elected treasurer, it was announced. W. C. Burger has been appointed Assistant Treasurer and W. C. Toole, Assistant Secretary.

The board of directors of the Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc., has elected Paolino Gerli a member of the board to fill an existing vacancy. Mr. Gerli is an official of E. Gerli & Company, and a director of Manufacturers Trust Company, Julius Kayser & Co., Interstate Department Stores, Belding Heminway Corticelli Co., and National Fabrics Corporation.

Franklin Simon & Co., department store concern, has announced the election of J. Howard Denny as president, succeeding Le Roy C. Palmer who resigned. He was also elected to the board of directors. Mr. Denny has been with the Scruggs-Vander Voort-Barney Co., of St. Louis, as vice-president and general merchandise manager.

Joseph Klingenstein of Wertheim & Co., has been elected chairman, and Howard B. Dean of Struthers & Dean has been elected v

Local Classified Advertising

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IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

Eye Spy

N. E. T. writes that in a Cornish village where several cottages back onto one courtyard, the following incident was observed:

A strong argument was in progress between two residents of neighboring cottages. A door slightly ajar at one end of the court concealed the form of a woman who was peeping interestedly at the spectacle. At the other end of the court, another woman was doing the same thing, while still another was practically hidden from view in the entrance

There Are Two Sides to Every Keyhole

passage. Each quite obviously believed herself unobserved; but above them our correspondent was called to an upper window of one cottage by an elderly Cornishman, who exclaimed in indignant tones, as he peeped out of the window: "Do'ee take a look now at those wimmen peeping at what's going on in the co'ort!"

♪ ♪ ♪

Fiery Song

A visitor to London for the Covent Garden opera season tells us that it was there, this year, that he first saw a tenor put real fire into a part. And he was not being rude to tenors, either.

Beniamino Gigli was the tenor in question. He was singing "La Boheme." In the bit where Rudolf and his fellow students throw their manuscripts into a stove and burn them for warmth, Gigli lit a match according to stage directions. But, in the heat of the moment, he forgot the stage directions to put the match out. The manuscripts actually did catch fire, which made the moment a good deal hotter.

Firemen in the wings started forward. But Gigli, evidently realizing that the appearance of firemen on the stage would upset the opera, waved them back. Then, still singing, he and his fellow players strode to the side of the stage, fetched buckets and put the fire out. Gigli went out again and, still singing, fetched a bucket of sand, just to make sure.

There was not a single break in the continuity of the opera.

♪ ♪ ♪

Explanation

Switching to India, we hear the following story from B. L. C. B.:

Some mounted troops were riding by night over country in which there were many shallow wells. Unfortunately, one horse and rider were precipitated into a well, and before they could extricate themselves a second pair tumbled in on top of them. When narrating the adventure later, the first man ended with, "And when I called for help, I'm bothered if they didn't send down another mounted man to pull me out!"

♪ ♪ ♪

London Smiles

Among the most popular guests in London are Ambassador and Mrs. Kennedy and their family. But London still manages to get a bit of fun occasionally at their expense. The Evening Standard recently printed this paragraph, without comment:

"Incidental Intelligence

"A huge new building is going up next door to the American Embassy in Prince's Gate.

"An imposing sign boldly proclaims, 'Large Family Flats.'"

♪ ♪ ♪

Snaky

There was quite a bit of bother over an "innocent" in Britain recently. Answering (but not often) to the name of Horace, this visitor was a python. It was sent as a present to Cyril Hedden, a Londoner, who kept it in his top room as a pet. Horace, in fact, was the perfect house guest — until he escaped.

Yes, Horace disappeared. And the people of London not being the sort of folk who really enjoy snakes, even quite nice ones, the police, the public, the newspapers, and even

"Can't a Fellow Get a Little Sleep?"

the British Broadcasting Corporation, joined in a London-wide hunt. The B. B. C. sent out a radio S. O. S., adding that Horace was a perfect gentleman and quite harmless.

Reports came in that Horace had been seen North, South, East, and West, and even South Southwest. But Horace remained at large.

After three hectic days, London learned with relief of Horace's "recapture." Mr. Heddon found him at home in a wardrobe, where he had apparently gone to get 40,000 winks.

J. A. M.

Sunbonnet Sue

Puss in Boot!

Monitor Camera Club from R. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kan.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Rhegium

During the course of the vivid description of Paul's voyage to Rome under the charge of Julius the centurion, we are informed that toward the close of this adventurous journey their ship came to Rhegium, after having put in at Syracuse in Sicily for three days (Acts 28:13).

Rhegium was situated "on the Bruttian coast" close to the southwestern tip of Italy, and just at the southern entrance to the straits of Messina. Scholars have noted this interesting coincidence: The coinage of Rhegium bore the sign of the famous "twin brothers," Castor and Pollux—this being the same sign or figurehead which was borne by the Alexandrian boat in which Paul and his companions were now traveling (Acts 28:11), the ship by which they had reached Malta (Melita) having been wrecked on the rocky shore of that island (Acts 27:41).

Originally Rhegium was a Greek colony, and was of considerable importance during the continuance of the Roman Empire. Today it is represented by the city of Reggio.

Mercy Toward All

Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show
That mercy show to me.

—Pope.

Quotation for Today

HE IS only rich who owns the day. There is no king, rich man, fairy, or demon who possesses such power as that.

—EMERSON

In Lighter Vein

This Shrinking Violet Needs a Job

An acclaimed business executive, acute legal acumen, quickest adaptability and sharp common sense, will accept suitable engagements. Enviable references and acclamations by leading men.—Indian Paper.

Modesty forbids him to say more. —Humorist.

Short Division

Visitor: "If your mother gave you a large apple and a small one and told you to divide with your brother, which apple would you give him?"

Johnny: "D'ye mean my big brother or my little one?"—Atlanta Two Bells.

The Truth at Last

"No, Sah," said the elderly colored man to the visitor who asked if he had ever seen President Lincoln. "Ah used to 'member seein' Massa Lincoln; but since Ah j'ined de church, Ah doan 'member seein' him no mo'."

Just the Place

Mistress: "Good gracious, Annie, what's all this mess in the oven?"

Maid: "I dropped the candles in the water, ma'am, so I put them into the oven to dry."—Tit-Bits.

Passing the Time

"Sitting in the orchestra stalls of a West End theater the other night, a lady next to me had her hair dyed blue!" —The Finchley Review.

Well, it passes the time.—Punch ©.

Feet Hit the Bottom

Mother: "Can you swim yet, Michael?"

Michael: "Well, my top half can." —Punch ©.

Advice

Double feature on the Rhodes theater sign last week:

"Swing Your Lady."
"Over the Wall."

—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Moon Looks Larger When Near the Horizon Than When Overhead?

Most of us have noticed that the round yellow face of the moon looks larger when it is near the horizon than when it is directly overhead.

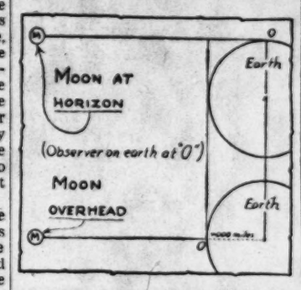
The reason that the rising moon appears large is that all our conceptions of sizes are comparative. A grape is large in comparison with a mustard seed, but small beside a watermelon. Then, too, our eyes are so accustomed to making allowances for the dwindling effect of distance, that they automatically judge the size of an object by its apparent distance. As a consequence, when the moon is directly overhead, there are no intervening objects, and our satellite does not seem to be very far away. For a near-by object, the moon does not loom very large, so the eye jumps to the conclusion that it is rather small.

When the moon is near the horizon, however, the eye obtains quite a different impression. There are, perhaps, trees and houses and hills, stretching out into the distance between the observer and the moon. With these familiar distance-indicators to aid it, the eye decides that the moon is really a great distance away and, ifi consequence, must be a sizable object to loom so large, with the result that the moon seems bigger when rising than when overhead.

You will note, however, that this is merely a seeming difference in size. In point of fact, the moon is smaller near the horizon (because it is approximately 4000 miles farther away) than when at its zenith!

This point becomes immediately clear when the accompanying diagram is studied. When the moon first peeps over the horizon, the observer is farther away from it by a distance equal to the radius of the earth than he is when the moon is directly overhead. Thus we are forced to the conclusion that we cannot always believe our own eyes.

W. P. Keasbey



Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

The first coded word in today's cryptogram gives a hint as to the contents of a little verse by Ed. Scanlan in the Buffalo Evening News:

"CATS UATV XYZB DS EXX, FDGGAZHTS UADSBG XES'U JKZFT UAT QZFDKV RZUG— UATV FZV JT UYVDSB UE GPB-BTGU STG GUVKTG QEY FEUATYG' AZUG."

A Rebus

Here's another from the Junior Puzzler. The letters below, in their position, represent a 5-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

ON
I

You'll shed tears over this,
If you solve or if you miss.

Letter Juggling

Four different 6-letter words may be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

HEDROS

Find Two Numbers

Find 2 numbers such that twice the greater number exceeds 5 times the lesser number by 6; but the sum of the greater number and twice the lesser is 12.

Fun With Antonyms

Today brings us 10 words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	decline	deduct	
2	indent	elevate	
3	uphold	accept	1
4	disfigure	disjoin	
5	append	desist	
6	reduce	emboss	
7	disregard	assail	
8	raze	beautify	
9	continue	construct	
10	connect	obey	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Amused

Once, while touring the West, George W. Cable, the well-known author, was invited to inspect a new free library.

The head librarian escorted him through the various departments; and when she came to the fiction room, she exclaimed proudly, "We have all your books here, Mr. Cable. They're all on the shelves there—not a single one is missing!"

Mr. Cable laughed uproariously, but not for the reason the librarian surmised.

Water, Please!

Monitor Camera Club from T. G. Knapp, Westwood, Mass.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Lesson From the Birds

Seattle, Wash.

A young couple living on the outskirts of the city were in the process of getting out of debt. It seemed a long and hard process sometimes.

Then one spring day they watched a small bird making itself a nest in the maple tree in their front yard. Far out on the end of a branch it selected a location. Then with painstaking care it started to build. Part of the nesting material it obtained by pulling down out of its own breast. And how it would sing!

To the young couple it seemed that the little bird was facing in the right spirit the same problem that confronted them. The little bird had to sacrifice feathers from its own breast to make its home secure; the young couple had to sacrifice money needed for current expenses for payments on old obligations. Yet, because the little bird knew that it was provided with extra feathers for just this purpose, it could sing joyfully; it was not really sacrificing any needed thing when it gave up the feathers. So the young couple learned a little better that they, too, were provided with all the means necessary to their existence.

Another lesson from man's friends, the birds!

Who Plants a Tree?

An ancient sage once said that there are four human achievements in which men take supreme pride; and one of these four is "to have planted a tree."

What does he plant who plants a tree?
He plants a house for you and me;
A house with children, dear and coy,
The nation's pride, the nation's joy.

What does he plant who plants a tree?
He plants a ship that sails the sea;
A ship with sturdy timbers, tough,
That rides the rolling billows, rough.

What does he plant who plants a tree?
He plants a church for the years to be;
A church with slender steeple high,
That points the pilgrim to the sky.

What does he plant who plants a tree?
He plants a school, with its rule of three;
Instilling in the minds of youth,
A love of country, God, and truth.

What does he plant who plants a tree?
He plants a fire, for bond and free;
A fire for warmth, a fire for light,
A fire for cooking, morn and night.

What does he plant who plants a tree?
He plants a shade in the grassy lea;
For man and beast, a cool retreat,
From the burning rays of summer heat.

What does he plant who plants a tree?
He plants rich fruit for the race to be;
He plants a barn, he plants a mill,
And a fence around the wooded hill.

He plants rich kindness, favor, health,
And benefaction, hope, and wealth;
His debtors, men, for eons shall be—
He plants all this who plants a tree.

—William Winston Gaines in Christian Herald.

Sunshine

Oh, the world is full of sunshine,
If you lift your thought on high;
And your skies will all be cloudless,
If the blue is in your eye.
For the Lord He made the heavens,
The sky, the blue, and you;
And He gave you eyes to see Him
And a heart that's warm and true.

Oh, the world is full of sunshine,
If you let the sunbeams through!
And the trees are full of singing,
If the song begins with you.
Then let your birds go winging
Through every woodland tree;
They will carry songs of sunshine,
And they'll sure come home to thee.

H. B.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Reporting Board Action

Question: Our bylaws have a section as follows: "The directors shall not divulge what takes place at their meetings, if such a report can injure a member . . . or the Cause."

Does not this mean simply that nothing shall be divulged in a case, for instance, of discipline, which might injure the one disciplined or reflect upon the one making the charges? Has not a member at all times the right and privilege to ask any question of any member of the board about business affairs so long as it does not in any manner injure any member?

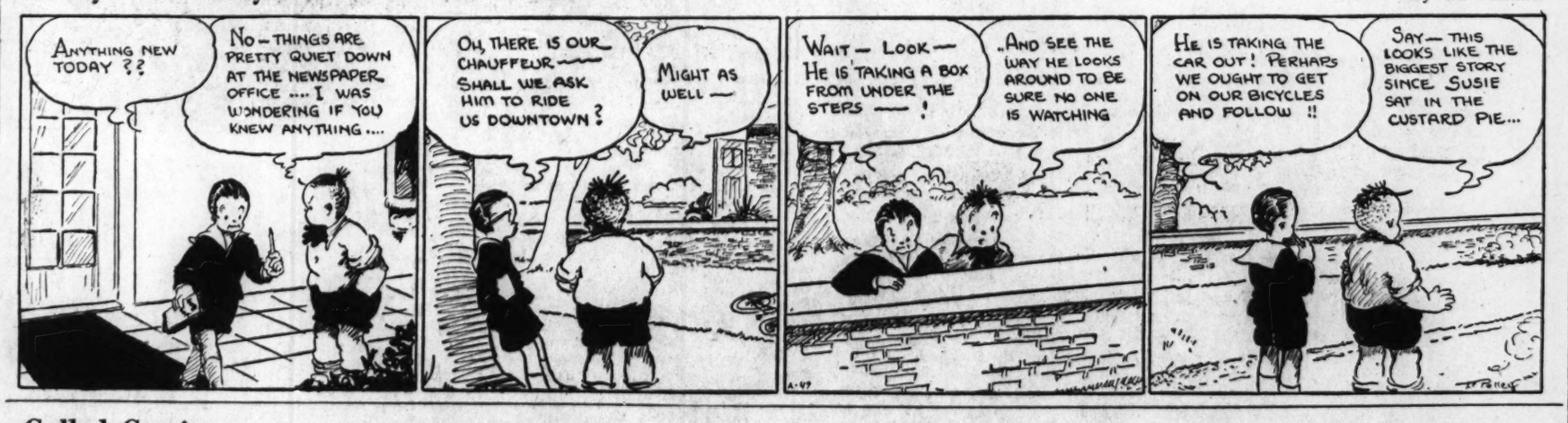
Answer: When no bylaw or statute rules otherwise, a board is subject to the membership; and this means that it must report its action when called upon to do so. Note, however, that it is subject to the membership and not to an individual member.

In principle, the contention of this inquirer is sound. In application, it must be qualified. The distinction needs to be kept in thought between individual members and the group as a whole, both of the board and the main organization. If it is not the privilege of a member to query a board member at any time at least, it is not his privilege to require an answer. He may apply to the board as a body; but the board, while it may elect to give him the information requested, is under no compulsion to do so. If a member raises the inquiry during a meeting, the board, as a rule, would give the information, since it would then do so for the benefit of all. Moreover, if it refused, the members present, by a majority vote, could compel it to report its action. This applies to a statement of business transacted or action taken. It requires a two-thirds' vote of the members to order the minutes of the board read to members, or a majority vote if notice is given.

The rule in the bylaws cited in the question above is in a sense a departure from the general rule as given in the foregoing. It applies, however, only to certain kinds of action. Its vagueness presents a difficulty since it is bound to be a question of opinion whether it means only action in cases of discipline, or even in such cases, whether the information might injure anyone. Since it is open to varying interpretations, it is for the members as a whole to say just what interpretation shall be placed on it.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What's in the Box?*

By LE PELLEY


ANYTHING NEW TODAY ??
NO — THINGS ARE PRETTY QUIET DOWN AT THE NEWSPAPER OFFICE .... I WAS WONDERING IF YOU KNEW ANYTHING ....
OH, THERE IS OUR CHAUFFEUR — SHALL WE ASK HIM TO RIDE US DOWNTOWN ?
MIGHT AS WELL —
WAIT — LOOK — HE IS TAKING A BOX FROM UNDER THE STEPS — !
.. AND SEE THE WAY HE LOOKS AROUND TO BE SURE NO ONE IS WATCHING
HE IS TAKING THE CAR OUT ! PERHAPS WE OUGHT TO GET ON OUR BICYCLES AND FOLLOW !!
SAY — THIS LOOKS LIKE THE BIGGEST STORY SINCE SUSIE SAT IN THE CUSTARD PIE...

Culled Comics—*From England, Denmark, and Germany*

Tit-Bits

"I warned you, Stanley, that we should want two trees!"

Politiken, Copenhagen

No wonder he enjoys his harp lessons.

Die Koralle, Germany

Producer: "My dear young lady, you must go like this—gracefully and lightly—like a butterfly."

Humorist

"Say what you like, these Russian ballet people are a difficult team to beat."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram:
"When they drag in odd, misshapen things
Don't blame the family cats—
They may be trying to suggest
New styles for mothers' hats.

A Rebus: ON i O.N.—onion.

Letter Juggling: Dehors, shored, horsed, hordes.

Find Two Numbers: 2 and 8.

Fun With Antonyms: Decline-accept; indent-emboss; uphold-assail; disfigure-beautify; append-deduct; reduce-elevate; disregard-obey; raze-construct; continue-desist; connect-disjoin.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Deterring the Bomber

NOTHING in the Spanish and Chinese Wars has more shocked public opinion than the indiscriminate bombing of civilians in open towns far behind the combatant lines. Though successive Conferences, from the first Hague Peace Conference in 1899 to the commission of international jurists at The Hague in 1923, have endeavored to formulate rules for aerial warfare, these rules have never in the full sense of the term become law by general ratification.

Nevertheless, the general consensus upon the impropriety of these attacks is such that no Government will openly admit that it resorts to them. In Spain and in China they have been excused by the offenders as aimed at military objectives.

In practice, then, it seems that no recent attempts to humanize war have succeeded when a belligerent thought that it paid to commit barbarities. Latterly even the Red Cross has not been immune. There has yet appeared no means of ensuring safety even for those engaged in humanitarian rescue work.

The bomber when flying high is a clumsy and inaccurate weapon, which can be counted upon to work havoc in the large spaces of a city, but cannot with certainty hit a specific objective. It is far more inaccurate and irresponsible than artillery. It is a weapon which is far more deadly when employed against defenseless civilians than when used against armed forces in the field.

Is there, then, nothing which can be done? The Sixteenth International Red Cross Conference which has been meeting in London has asked that in future whole zones should be neutralized within war areas for the location of hospitals. The British Government is endeavoring to arrange that safety zones should be established on the Spanish coasts for the normal trade of British merchant ships, and General Franco is reported to have offered to immunize Almeria.

Such suggestions as these only touch the fringe of the wider problem. There is everything to be said for the formulation of an international code restricting the use of weapons from the air. Though in war we cannot guarantee that a desperate enemy will not break the law, none the less a law embodied in precise agreements is a deterrent. No government wants to challenge the moral condemnation of the world; and even an aggressive government will hesitate to ignore a rule the breach of which will bring the certainty of reprisal upon its own nationals. Therefore, though war has not yet been abolished, it is not idle to do what can be done to minimize war's horrors.

That Third Term

JOHN N. ("CACTUS JACK") GARNER may or may not have told his senatorial friends, as is rumored, that he does not intend to be a candidate for a third term as Vice-President of the United States. But in any event Senator M. M. Logan of Kentucky has given the apparently desired turn to the report by expressing his opinion that neither Mr. Garner nor President Roosevelt will be a candidate for re-election to his present office in 1940, but that Mr. Garner would be "hard to beat" as a candidate for President then.

The whole discussion serves at least to focus attention on the question whether Mr. Roosevelt will attempt to break the precedent against a third term as Chief Executive. Assuming the President still thinks of turning over his office to a successor in January, 1941, as he indicated a year or more ago, it is not unnatural for the electorate to begin looking around for that successor. In one sense 1940 will symbolize a "third term" whether for Mr. Roosevelt or not. It will be the third term since the change from involuntary to voluntary deficits in 1933.

In that connection Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York State has just made an interesting announcement. He says the State of New York now has balanced its budget for the first time since 1930 and cleaned up the deficit of nearly $100,000,000 left to his administration after Franklin D. Roosevelt finished his term as Governor of New York. Whoever the successful candidate for President of the United States may be in 1940, he will need to be in essence a Herbert Lehman.

Firecrackers

INDEPENDENCE DAY'S casualty toll was lower this year than last—which is a grateful improvement—but still there is room to better the record. Fatalities due to fireworks were as few as they have ever been, and this is directly due to city and state regulations curbing the use of explosives. Will the day come when another less dangerous, and less expensive, substitute takes the place of gunpowder?

Americans, with the exuberance of their comparative national youth, have not lost their liking for plenty of noise and color on their national birthdays, and this applies equally above and below the Rio Grande. But, in the United States, at least, the use of explosives seems to have fallen off. Eventually, possibly, celebrations of this type will be confined to municipal nocturnal displays, in the hands of experts. More and more cities are prohibiting the use of all but practically harmless fireworks.

Plans Over Spain

SUCCESS of the London Non-Intervention Committee in delivering itself of a plan to liquidate foreign interest in the Spanish conflict is notable chiefly by contrast with past failures.

Not that the Committee's mountainous labors have produced a mere mouse. The plan is something much bigger than that—and more "complicated," which is the word Lord Halifax, Britain's Foreign Secretary, used to describe it. But immediate effects on the Spanish war are not to be expected.

The very complications of the plan preclude its making much difference to either the Insurgents or the Spanish Government for many weeks. For friends of Spanish democracy, at this late hour, it offers small comfort. By virtue of superior foreign aid, General Franco's fascistic forces have been able to subdue much of Spain and to obtain a military position on the peninsula which gives them great advantage for the future, whether or not foreign "volunteers" are withdrawn.

The emergence of a plan to which the entire twenty-six nations on the Committee could agree is perhaps of more significance to other nations than to Spain. It smooths the road to British-Italian friendship in fact, where now these two countries merely have friendship on paper. And it may save Il Duce the necessity of taking by either horn a dilemma which has lately become plain to others as well as to himself. This dilemma is the problem how to keep British friendship while also winning a diplomatic victory in Spain.

So far as can be seen, there is nothing in the Committee's plan which will prevent in Spain the sort of denouement Il Duce demands. But there is in the plan at least seeming progress toward that withdrawal of foreign troops which the British Government knows must precede ratification of the Anglo-Italian pact if British public sentiment is to be satisfied.

Mathematical Jabberwocky?

DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN, cosmic Alpine climber extraordinary, is reputedly rechecking his famous theory of relativity, but not because he believes there's anything really fearsome about the mathematical jabberwocky posed recently by Dr. William Cartmel of Toronto, who publicly labeled relativity "pure bunk." After all, the test of any theory set up by natural scientists is found in its practical application. Any rule as fundamental as the multiplication table will always be found to give answers that can be proved by observations.

Contrary to public opinion, Einstein's theory is readily grasped by physicists throughout the world. Stated simply, it can be understood by anyone of average intelligence. It states mathematically that if two stellar systems are moving through space at the same velocity, it is impossible for observers on either system to learn anything more about such motion than that it exists. From this follow many corollaries regarding the absence of "ether," curvature of space, unreality of matter, etc., so that it must be recognized that no one experiment can prove or disprove the fundamental theorem.

So far, all evidence piled up since 1915 by such investigators as Auguste Piccard, Podolsky, Rosen, Michelson, Joos and Stahel, to mention the more prominent, has tended to sustain relativity. Dr. Cartmel may be right in refusing to abide by this decision of the majority, but he thereby leaves himself open to the larger problem of presenting a positive substitute for Einstein's mathematics which so far have fitted accurately in computations of stellar mechanics.

Monsters on the Run

THAT scheme to send an expedition to Scotland to investigate the Loch Ness monster appears to be behind the times by a few weeks and behind the monster by a few thousand miles. When last seen (or was it?) the monster was reported somewhere in Lake Huron.

No doubt the Loch Ness pet's emigration to the New World is due to the Old World intolerance expressed for such creatures by Dr. Julian Huxley some six months ago. For Dr. Huxley chose to play knight errant in a series of lectures to children at the Royal Institution in London. And now alas, no longer will the dragon, the unicorn, the hydra, the cockatrice, and the salamander "gyre and gimble," for at one blow he disposed of them all.

Each of them, according to the gist of his remarks, was just another Mrs. Harris, fictitious scapegoat in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit." It is true that the Komodo lizards do what they can to keep up the old tradition; but they are very small fry compared with the "loathly worm" St. George swinged so nobly, and against which the latter continues to wage a "combat à outrance" upon so many inn signs up and down England.

And so the Loch Ness monster has got past the immigration authorities and is to seek his fortune (instead of the fortune of Scottish inn keepers) in the "land of opportunity." He will not frighten anyone in the Western Hemisphere, if one can judge by the man who said he saw the monster and so took a boat and went out to examine him. That is, the monster will not frighten anyone by just being a monster. But when Americans discover that he is also a "European importation . . . !"

After Anschluss

Book News of the Day

FRANZ BORKENAU'S AUSTRIA AND AFTER (London: Faber and Faber. 8s. 6d.), whose author is known to students of international affairs through "The Spanish Cockpit," is distinguished by fairness. That is a rare quality in any article, lecture, or book dealing with any phase of Hitler's activity. Most that is written about the Third Reich is propaganda—violently-against or passionately-for. Most such works, if non-German, are written from the point of view of other empires, or of other interests. Usually they play up one phase of the new regime, giving a distorted picture that hinders a correct understanding of Europe. Therefore, the fairness of Dr. Borkenau's book makes it refreshing and encouraging.

This is all the more noteworthy in that the author is himself an Austrian, and a German-feeling one, too. "Since the days of my boyhood," he writes, "I have regarded myself as belonging to a larger German fatherland . . . I was a partisan of the Anschluss . . . (which, having) come true . . . means suicide for hundreds, untold misery for hundreds of thousands, exile for many." However, Dr. Borkenau does not let this sad and painful phase of German unification determine his attitude toward the fact as a whole.

In theory, a Great Germany has as much right to exist as a Great Britain. Perhaps it can integrate itself into the family of nations without totally disrupting world harmony. The question is so vital that it needs dispassionate study. This the book provides.

It begins with a long description of the very complex subject of the old Austrian Empire and of the Hapsburgs. The Hapsburgs partially invalidate political and social laws and shake fundamental convictions. They frustrated liberalism, nationalism, democracy, the Reformation, and social justice, yet provided a surprisingly good government and economic system for the most confused part of Europe. In their absolutism they embodied international ideals which the most advanced modern reformers have not brought to realization, fostered the most successful Socialist Party that has yet existed and displayed a notable racial tolerance.

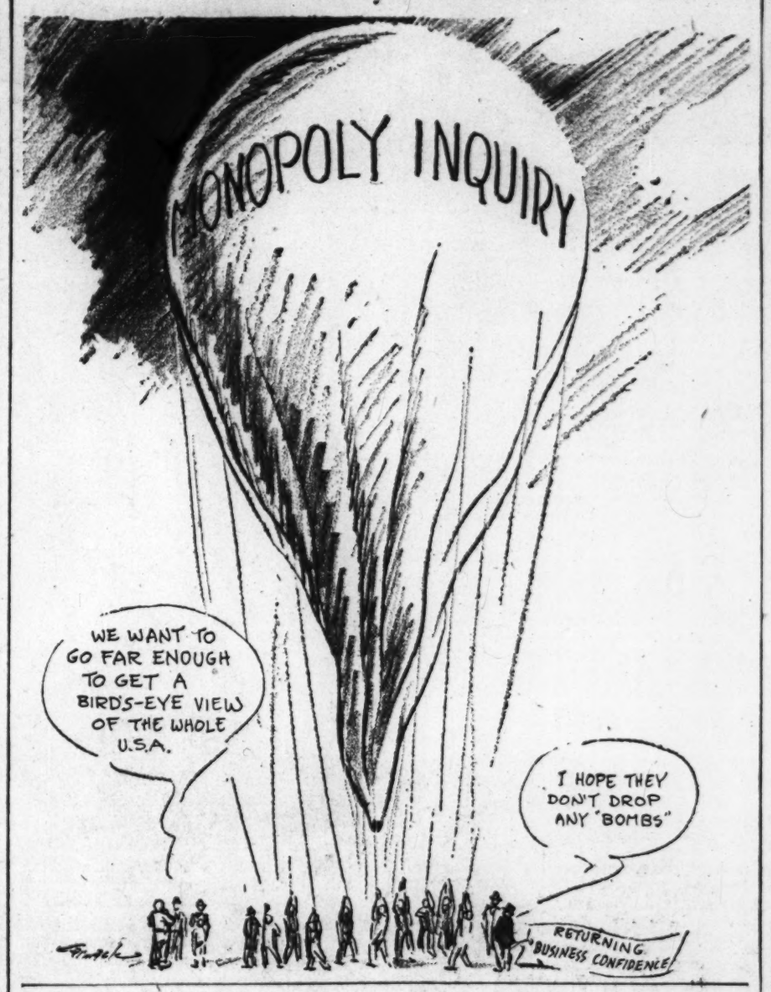
The author describes also Austria's futile liberalism, the rise and self-destruction of Clericalism, the triumph and collapse of Socialism, and finally the invasion of Nazi-ism.

The narration moves along in a pleasant way with no attempt at smart expression or over-dramatization of dramatic material. The character sketches are usually accurate and always sympathetic. Dr. Borkenau does not depict those leaders with whom he disagrees as base, neurotic, or pathological. However, he is somewhat too kind to Dr. Schuschnigg, and altogether too lenient toward the Vienna Burgomaster (Mayor), Richard Schmitz.

His appraisal of the Heimwehr is sound and his account of the rise of Austrian Nazi-ism is excellent. His description of the dramatic days preceding Hitler's entrance into Austria is inadequate, in places even inaccurate. He completely under-estimates the strength of the Austrian Nazis at that time and greatly over-estimates the "enthusiasm" of the rank and file of the Austrian workers for Schuschnigg. Schuschnigg played the workers false up to the very last minute, and they realized that fact.

There are a few mistakes in English, but surprisingly few. One sees that the book was hastily written. It is only an introduction to an understanding of Central Europe, but is an admirable one. What will happen now, the author wisely declines to forecast. He longed for rain and it came. Whether it will develop into a flood, he does not know. He hopes not. So do we all. R. H. M.

About Ready to Take Off


MONOPOLY INQUIRY
WE WANT TO GO FAR ENOUGH TO GET A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE WHOLE U.S.A.
I HOPE THEY DON'T DROP ANY "BOMBS"
RETURNING BUSINESS CONFIDENCE

Petals

IN BOSTON there is an organization known as the Benevolent Fruit and Flower Mission. It was founded for the purpose of collecting and distributing flowers to people—shut-ins, mostly—who, for one reason or another, cannot obtain many flowers for themselves. It is probable that in many other cities besides Boston there are similar organizations. And everyone is familiar with that chief joy of spring and summer gardens, which is the opportunity they afford to give flowers away to friends.

But this is just a small story, for a hint to those who have flowers to give, and support to give organizations which make it their business to collect flowers for distribution to people who love flowers and can seldom get them for themselves.

There was a Children's Flower Show in New York. It was arranged especially for children who could not afford the fee to visit the International Flower Show in Grand Central Palace. Some of the flowers at the Children's Show were leftovers, past their peak of freshness, but still beautiful. Many were fresh exhibits, contributed by eminent and unselfish exhibitors, with a conscientious feeling for children reared in sections far removed from beautiful growing flowers.

Mrs. C. Lefferts Brown of the New York City Garden Center arranged a wild plant identification exhibit. Hunter College girls and Girl Scouts came to help the children see the show in all its aspects, to answer their questions.

A little girl, whose cheeks were flushed and whose eyes sparkled, said, shyly, "I almost never saw any real flowers. Only paper."

A little boy announced gravely, "They smell like perfume. I smelled some perfume in the 5 and 10."

And then there was another little boy. And perhaps it was he who made the show worth all the labor and expense it cost.

He was nine years old. If you saw him you'd think he was just like any other of the hundreds and hundreds of little boys on the lower East Side.

He had not been at the show very long when he went to two or three adults and asked, with a minimum of words, and a good deal of hesitation, if he could have some of the flowers to take home with him.

Perhaps the adults were busy, or in a hurry, or did not really see why they should answer him very carefully.

And so he thought of another way.

He pulled a handkerchief out of his pocket. Not a very large handkerchief, nor a very fresh one. And he went about looking carefully at the plots holding the glowing blooms.

And he came to the plot designed with white tulips, and small green evergreens, and strips of clipt, emerald grass.

And some of the tulips had begun to shed their petals.

And, with a slight smile tinging his pale lips, this little boy nine years old began to pick up the petals and put them with great care into his handkerchief.

There were quite a few petals. Some more fell while he stooped there, perhaps blown from their stems by the fast-coming breath of the busy little boy with the excited eyes. He picked those up, too.

At last he had filled his handkerchief. He folded the corners so carefully over the little ivory pile of tulip petals. He stood up. He looked at the little garden plot a little longer.

An older person—a woman, dressed in black, with a wise, kind face—stepped up to him, and she said, "Have you been gathering the petals for—for someone, little boy?"

"Yes, ma'am," he said, hesitantly. Perhaps she was going to take them away from him.

"No—no," she said, hastily, divining what he was thinking. "Are you going to take them to someone—someone you love?" she said, gravely.

"Yes, ma'am. My mother. I'm going to take them home to my mother. My mother loves flowers. We have no flowers." His eyes were dark and earnest in the white face turned up to hers.

"I will have flowers when I am grown up. Flowers for my mother. I will buy a mountain and cover it all over with flowers."

The woman said, "Yes, dear."

And the child turned away, holding his handkerchief filled with the petals of white tulips, and went out of the hall, to take them home to his mother. J. M.

"While a People Is Murdered"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The New York Times recently carried a story based on an interview by one of its correspondents with Generalissimo Franco. Franco is quoted as saying of Prime Minister Chamberlain of Great Britain that "by his intelligent attitude and serene sense of responsibility, he is serving at the same time the cause of the British Empire and European Peace." Franco knows his friends; Chamberlain may get what satisfaction he can out of the gratitude of this man, who with Moors, Italians, Germans, and rebels visited ruin and death upon his own country, which at the polls repudiated him and his class.

The Chamberlain policy has now reached a point so shocking to international morality that the Prime Minister is becoming unpalatable even to members of his own party. It was one thing when Britain was striving to maintain a program of nonintervention. It becomes something entirely different when nonintervention is broken down and Franco is openly buttressed by Italy and Germany. To persist then in withholding arms and volunteers from the Loyalists is to espouse a program of interventionism—against the Spanish Government. The fact emerges daily clearer that Mr. Chamberlain is fully prepared to sacrifice all international morality if the power of the British Empire can be preserved.

When Mr. Chamberlain induced France to close its borders against relief to the Loyalists and M. Daladier dismissed the Senate to comply, one of the most monstrous acts of history was enacted. A people and a struggling democracy were walled up, cut off from outside help and left to the mercy of superior forces with vastly superior weapons. Once the inevitable massacre of the Loyalists sets in, there will be a revulsion of feeling that is likely to toss Mr. Chamberlain and his Machiavellian entourage into the political oblivion they have so richly earned. Even the moderates who constitutionally disbelieved that Albion could do any wrong, may begin to doubt if peace can be preserved by the cynical breed of men who can shape a syllogism while a people is murdered. R. M. B.

New York

"Advertising to Sell Less"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest your editorial "Advertising to Sell Less," concerning the whisky advertisement which had such wide publicity for Father's Day. It urged fathers to "drink moderately" and thereby set an example their sons can follow. Besides being a clever advertisement it is really a confession; these distillers really confess they are selling a dangerous drink. What if a grocery store, for instance, advertised: "Use these groceries in moderation." One is reminded of the advertisement: "Wanted, a bartender—must not drink." Now what would we think if we saw: "Wanted—a shoe salesman: he must go barefoot," or, "A barber who never cuts his hair," or, "A cook who never eats."

FANNY CARPENTER HALL

Salem, N. J.

The Wide Horizon

Where Is the Censor Looking?

By Dudley Meads MacKegg

LONDON

THE social influence of the cinema and theater has been compared with a high-powerd motorcar. But a motorcar has a driver. In Great Britain, as far as the theater and cinema are concerned, that driver is the censor—in the one case, the Lord Chamberlain, in the other, Lord Tyrrell of Avon. It has been noted lately that the driver seems to be changing his direction.

This has happened before. The first motive behind the stage censorship was political. Sir Robert Walpole, the earliest of British Prime Ministers, disliked allusions in the work of John Gay, who wrote "Polly" and "The Beggar's Opera." So he instituted the censorship. Part of this political legacy still remains today. It frequently happens that a skit on some well-known foreign statesman has to be hurriedly cut out of a new revue. But in the main the contemporary censor has no politics.

But for the greater part of its 200 years' history the main concern of stage censorship has been "morality." Its object has been to prevent the public from being corrupted by anything in the theater. The British Board of Film Censors, which now has Lord Tyrrell for president, took over and developed this tradition. Recently, however, evidence has appeared that it is becoming modified. It would seem in London that the censor today is not so much concerned with people's morals as with their fears.

* * *

This has been made particularly clear in the case of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," Walt Disney's first full-length feature picture, adapted from a fairy tale by the Brothers Grimm. Had it been a much less remarkable film than it is, "Snow White" would still have made a deep impression. The cinema-going public had waited for it with intense excitement and impatience. Workingmen, fingering their weekly three-guinea wage, grew round-eyed as they read that "Snow White" cost more than £250,000. Teachers, meditating the difficulty of keeping a class of forty children in order, marveled at the smooth running of a collaboration that included thirty-two animators, 102 assistants, 167 in-betweeners, twenty lay-out artists, twenty-five artists doing water-color backgrounds, sixty-five effects animators, eighty musicians, and 159 young women who inked and painted the Disney figures on transparent celluloid sheets. Retired colonels, playing Patience in their clubs, had to admit themselves beaten handsomely by a man who embarked on an undertaking that involved making 2,500,000 drawings, every one of them in pastel shades of Technicolor. And young children, unmoved by statistics, remembered the Silly Symphonies.

* * *

Everyone therefore was ready to take notice when the Board of Film Censors decided that the Disney picture came into the "horrific" category, and was consequently suitable only for exhibition to adult audiences and to children accompanied by parents or guardians. Argument raged high. The defense pointed out that grim as Disney sometimes is, he is by no means as grim as Grimm can be. The written fairy tale finishes with the Queen being forced to dance in heated iron shoes, but the cartoon ends happily. Moreover, vastly the greater part of "Snow White" is entirely cheerful and happy in texture. The animal sequences especially are singularly gay and enchanting. In their humor and understanding of animal nature, there is a light-hearted singing quality, a note of the lyric, or carol—even of Lewis Carroll.

A sharp contrast to the treatment given to "Snow White" is the granting of an unqualified universal certificate to "The Big Broadcast of 1938." This American picture contains some first-rate gags, and an admirable song by Mme. Kirsten Flagstad. But its whole atmosphere is in distinctly doubtful taste. Almost simultaneously there has been presented publicly, at a big West End theater, and with the Lord Chamberlain's full endorsement, a farce on the subject of disputed paternity which many people consider quite scandalous and shocking.

These instances, coupled with the partial banning of "Snow White," are convincing proofs that British censorship is rapidly changing its ground.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

War and Punishment

THE air arm brings a new era in warfare. An era in which the infliction of punishment is not followed by submission, with an indemnity and a readjustment of frontiers.

War, between combatants armed with modern air weapons, means punishment, loss, tribulation for every nation engaged. And the tribulation is so intense in degree that it is no comfort for one side to know that the enemy's suffering is worse than his own.

Be sure that the dictators have learned the lesson of this change. They realize that they must keep the peace to keep their place.

That is one reason why the Evening Standard believes that war is far, far off, and that the more we prepare, the longer we defer the day of devastation. —*Evening Standard*, London.

How to Save Democracy

THE issue that the western democracies will almost certainly have to face sooner or later is whether they can preserve their freedom and security without a political and defensive integration among themselves even closer than that of the League Covenant. . . . What each member of the Commonwealth should do will vary according to its strategic and geographical position and is for itself to decide. . . . In the long run, however, the surest and the most permanent contribution that the oceanic democracies, including the United States, could make to peace and freedom would be to organize a league for collective justice and collective security among themselves.—*Round Table*, London.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, JULY 6, 1938

Hungary's Search for Stability

By Rustem Vambéry

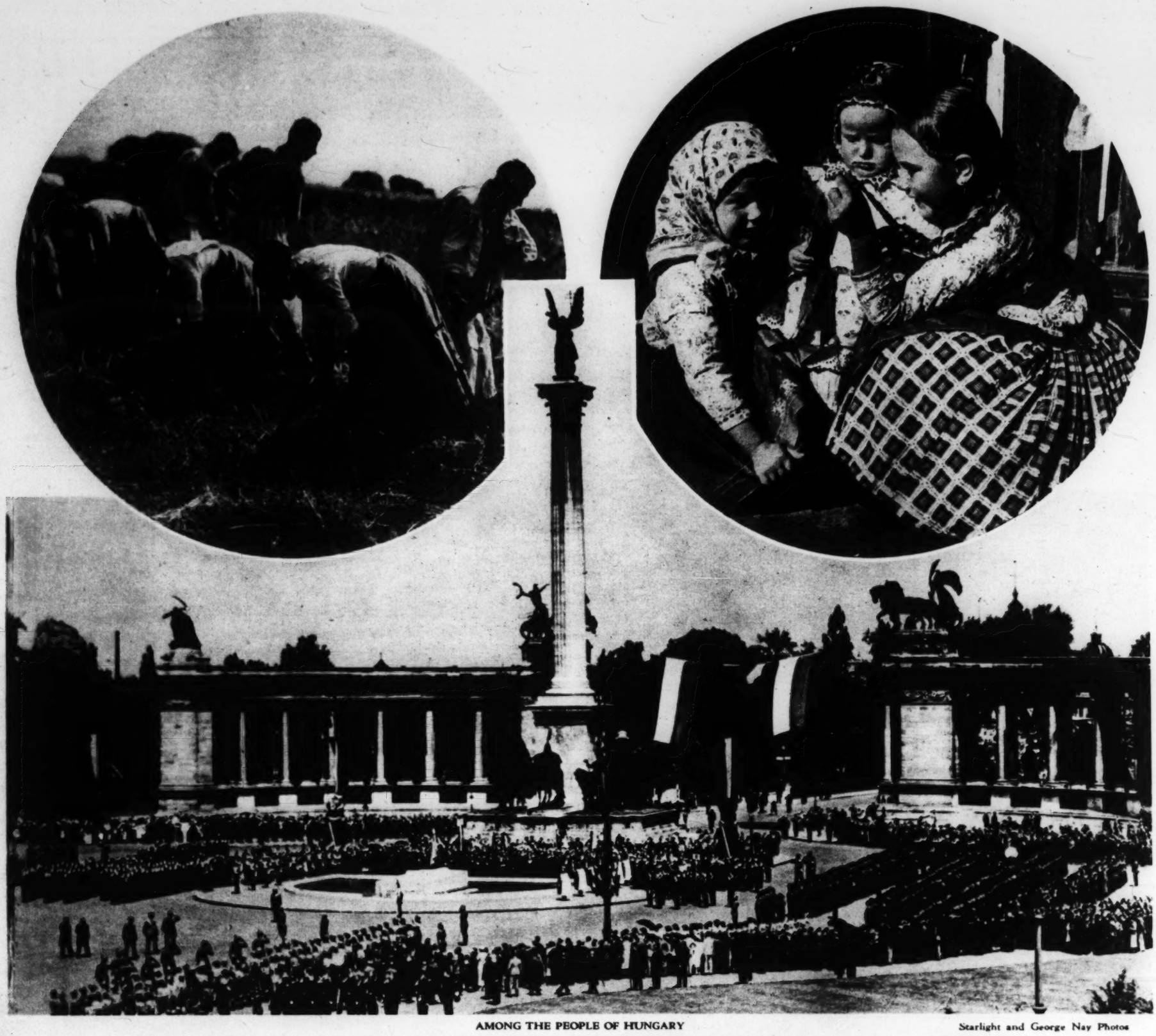
DESPITE THE MUSHROOM INDUSTRY that sprang up after the World War, under the protection of skyscraping tariff walls, Hungary is still predominantly an agricultural country. More than half of the population (51 per cent) is engaged in agricultural production, and the standard of the wage-earning part is pretty low. That the share in the national income of 1932 was in the United States $405 a head and in Hungary only $81 means less than would appear, considering the difference in the purchasing power of money. Yet cheap as food in Hungary may be, the daily wage of an adult agricultural male worker varying between 20 and 35 cents could hardly be called a living wage. Furthermore, indirect taxes amounting to 56 per cent of the total taxation weigh rather heavily on the shoulders of the proletariat and the lower middle class.

These unsatisfactory social conditions, which partly account for the decrease of the birth rate and for lack of suitable care of children, are the result of historical events. Foreigners ignorant of the social structure of Hungary fail to realize that it is so different from other European countries. This peculiarity was less noticeable before the World War, when the Hapsburg rule functioned for the stability of the social equipoise. When the Hapsburg Empire fell to pieces and Hungary was deprived of two thirds of its territory and half of its population, the unbalanced condition of the social body became more conspicuous.

The Peace Treaty is certainly injudicious and imprudent—I do not call it unjust, because war can never do justice—but, in spite of the mischievous economic consequences it involved, the inadequacy of Hungary's social structure could hardly be remedied by a revision of the Treaty alone. This clearly appears from the alternations of post-war policy in Hungary. After the hectic periods of collapse, Bolshevism, and counter-revolution in 1918-20, an apparent calmness set in. During the 10 years of Count Stephen Bethlen's Government an attempt was made to restore a modified system of the pre-war rule, i. e., a combined coalition of the lower nobility—the aristocracy, being legitimists, kept aloof—the leaders of the bureaucracy and of—chiefly—Jewish finance which controls industry and commerce. This revival of a semi-feudal government proved a failure and the European economic crisis in 1931 proved to be the last straw.

Having set their whole foreign policy on the single card of revision, governments since the World War have had to take into account the Berlin-Rome axis. Yet it would be mistaken to explain the actual state of affairs exclusively by Fascist propensities of would-be dictators or by the effect of well-organized and well-paid National Socialist propaganda. Only an ostrich policy would deny that social antagonism in Hungary is deeper rooted than it appears when we take political life at its face value. Hitherto, four fifths of the members of Parliament had been elected by open vote, i. e., under economic pressure of landowners, employers, and local administrative authorities. Considering further that the war-time restrictions on the organs of public opinion are still partly in force, the labels attached to political parties are of little consequence.

Practically speaking, there are two currents. One of



AMONG THE PEOPLE OF HUNGARY

Starlight and George Nay Photos

Crowds Watch a Military Parade and Demonstration at Hero's Square, in Budapest. Above Are a Harvest Scene in the Fields and Three Little Girls From a Hungarian Village

them attempts to maintain the rule of a coalition in which landed property predominates. The other indulges in chauvinist and anti-Semitic catchwords, and stands—or, at least, seems to stand—for a thorough agrarian reform, for the rise of wages, has a "völkisch" touch and is more or less a pale imitation of a medley of Fascist and National Socialist ideas. Though this second current is disunited, lacks capable leaders, or rather a strong personality fit to become a Führer, yet it has a strong power of attraction on the distressed lower middle class, on poorly paid subordinate officers, and on farm hands living in misery and, therefore, open to persuasion in any extreme policy.

* * *

Whether these believers in a National Socialism of Hungarian brand speak of an agrarian reform, of a seriously progressive taxation and of other attributes of a radical social policy and mean only anti-Semitism is not so easy to decide. In Hungary, as elsewhere, Jews were and are the scapegoats sacrificed on the altar of national tragedy. No one could or would deny the disproportionate part they have played in the commercial, financial, and intellectual life of Hungary since their legal position became equal with that of Gentiles. It would, however, be ridiculous to say that anything but their own aversion prevented many non-Jewish Magyars from entering into trade and other profitable occupations.

For the time being, of course, when the impoverished noblemen lost their jobs through the dismemberment of the country, and when disadvantageous economic conditions made competition harder for the non-Jewish businessmen who are mostly of German or Slav origin, their latent anti-Semitism became hectic. For it was one of the most able Hungarian novelists, Koloman Mikszath, who described an anti-Semite as a man "who loathes the Jew more than he deserves."

Another deep-seated difficulty for Hungary after the World War was and is the unequal distribution of landed property. After the Turks, in the seventeenth century, had been driven from the country, the redistribution of the liberated territory, and later on the defeat of the Rákóczy revolution, led to the appointment of big estates to the faithful servants of the dynasty who were partly foreigners, and partly, from the Magyar standpoint, traitors. So, in spite of a fictitious agrarian reform in 1920, 30.3 per cent of all cultivated land consists of estates of more than 1,000 Hungarian acres (1 Hungarian acre equals 1.4 English acres), owned by about 1,200 proprietors. The biggest of these is the Eszterházy estate, its area of 223,287 acres including not less than 159 villages! In contrast to these startling figures, there are 1,500,000 small holdings of up to 5 acres, totaling 11.9 per cent of the cultivated area, owned by 864,403 people, and 1,250,349 farm hands (including their non-working family members, about 3,000,000 people, equaling one third of the population) owning no land at all.

* * *

It is nearly as difficult to tell who the Magyars, conquering Hungary more than 1,000 years ago, were as to define who the 100 per cent Americans are. All we know is that for some warlike oriental nomad horsemen, drifting westward, the fertile soil of the Danube-Theiss basin became the melting pot from which the Magyars emerged as conquerors in the ninth century. This influx of variegated ethnical elements, due partly to warfare, partly to the repopulation of devastated areas by foreign settlers, continued until the end of the eighteenth century.

After the extinction of the national dynasty at the end of the fourteenth century, the country was ruled by kings of foreign origin and stood almost entirely under Turkish domination for more than a century and a half. Although the Hungarian nobility, Magyar and non-Magyar as well, did their best to claim at least a nominal independence of the country, Hungary since its liberation from the Turkish rule practically became a part of the realm of the Hapsburgs. Even the independence recognized in the compromise with Austria in 1867 remained in many respects only nominal.

* * *

Hungary never established the hierarchy of ecclesiastical feudalism, and yet the feudal spirit long survived there; even after the abolition of serfdom and of the legal privileges of noblemen in 1848, no "Bürgerlich" self-conscious Magyar middle class could really develop. This was and still is the gist of the Hungarian problem. For many centuries Hungary was the battlefield on which Christendom fought its struggles against Turkish onslaught. This explains why the ideas of warlike chivalry were and still are dominating the thought of the ruling classes.

Trade and commerce lay exclusively in the hands of Greeks, Serbs, Germans, and Jews as late as the nineteenth century. Even in Hungary there were statesmen, Count Stephen Széchényi and Louis Kossuth, who, like Ruskin in his "Unto This Last," advocated the equivalent of business efficiency and military virtues. Yet the Magyar noblemen who, by running into debt, lost their estates preferred the legal profession or the civil service to trade. Successful merchants and industrials of non-Magyar origin conformed to the feudal thought of the ruling classes, adopted their habits, imitated their social manners, accepted their "Weltanschauung" and, if possible, became ennobled themselves. Liberal contributions to the funds of the so-called "liberal" Government Party provided the title for bestowing the honors on prosperous captains of industry and commerce.

* * *

Hungary's unbalanced social equilibrium has to be adjusted somehow not only to stabilize her internal policy, but moreover because a Confederation of the Danubian States, essential safeguard of European peace, involves a more leveled standard on the part of all countries concerned. Slight attempts are noticeable, but the new Hungarian law on agrarian settlement is slowly put into effect and time is pressing.

Unfortunately, a thorough agrarian reform, desirable as it may be from the standpoint of the future of Hungary, requires financial support from the Government. It is no good giving the worker land without giving him working capital, and to balance the social body the budget must not be unbalanced. Will wavering European peace leave Hungary time to solve her problems which past generations left unsolved? This is a question mark to which only those who pursue their expansionist objectives in southeast Europe could answer.

Dear Madame Minister

Popular Hostess Before She Became Diplomatist, "Daisy" Harriman Likes Dynamic Discussions and Strenuous Sports, and Favors Many of Norway's Social Reforms

By Mary Hornaday

WHEREVER MRS. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN goes, there's bound to be argument about public questions.

Washington society gave a regretful sigh when it realized that "Daisy" Harriman's departure for Norway a year ago as America's second woman Minister meant the end of Sunday evening salons at "Uplands" overlooking the Potomac. But when she made her first return visit to Washington it was plain to be seen that the scope of her provocative discussions had merely been enlarged.

Just because women haven't yet been given major posts in the diplomatic service Mrs. Harriman doesn't see why they must take back seats in world affairs. In her forthright way, she did not hesitate to advise the State Department as to how American foreign policy should turn in the light of what she had heard abroad.

In public, she was more cautious. Most of Mrs. Harriman's information was gathered at the international dinner table around which she sits practically every night when she is in Oslo.

Her luncheon hours are devoted to American tourists whose new-born interest in co-operatives and social reform are taking them to the Scandinavian countries in greater numbers every year. Almost every American who calls at the legation is entertained in some way, usually at luncheon or tea.

Office work is done in the morning. Over her breakfast tray, Mrs. Harriman reads the sheaf of letters beginning "Dear Madame Minister" and dictates replies. Later on, she sends off her reports to the State Department.

* * *

Between office hours, teas and dinners, she somehow finds in the late afternoon an hour or so for the exercise she has been accustomed to all her life. In summer she dashes down to one of the picturesque fiords for a cold dip. In winter, she skis—a sport she quickly picked up from the Norwegians. She pronounces it "shi" the way they do.

"I found skiing easy," she told her friends back home. "It's mostly a matter of balance and I had that from riding horseback all my life."

At dinner parties where she hobnobs with all the leading personages of Norway, including King Haakon, the American Minister is an imposing figure with her tall, erect figure, gray bob, deep blue eyes and distinct features. Usually she chooses blue, almost severe, gowns for daytime and black for evening. Her physical prowess pleases the sons of the Vikings.

Her back is straight like that of her father, an officer in the Union Army, who hired an ex-sergeant to give his three daughters drills three times a week. She was only four when she learned to swim in the Hudson River.

* * *

Her childhood days in New York City also brought her first contacts with politics. She has a vivid memory of her grandfather sitting behind a great silver hot water kettle and between kippers, toast and oatmeal keeping up a steady running commentary on the state of the nation, reading aloud from his paper and interpreting the news for those present.

As a young woman, Mrs. Harriman gave herself over for two decades to debutante parties, summers in Newport, a winter in Egypt, housekeeping for her banker-husband in Westchester, and to organizing and presiding over New York's exclusive Colony Club.

She first came face to face with social problems when she served for 12 years as manager of the New York State Reformatory for Women. Her political career dates from 1912 when she worked for the election of Woodrow Wilson and was rewarded by being made the only woman member of the Federal Industrial Relations Committee. She took up residence in Washington which has been her home ever since.

During the war as a member of the Council of National Defense she helped organize the Red Cross women's motor corps. She founded the Women's National Democratic Club and served as official hostess at the 1936 Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia.

Uplands, her home on the capital's outskirts, has been open to persons of all political complexions. Her Sunday evening suppers were for years the nearest approach to a salon of anything in America. Guests were chosen for their ability to converse intelligently without taking offense at opinion at variance with their own.

When her income dwindled during the depression, Mrs. Harriman rented her mansion and began to do interior decorating for her friends.

Norway was a fitting country to send a woman Minister to because Norwegian women have made such an advancement in public life themselves, Mrs. Harriman feels. Besides, Norway had already had a woman Minister from Russia. Mrs. Harriman has had her only daughter, Mrs. Harriman Russell, a former Hollywood scenario writer, with her in Oslo.

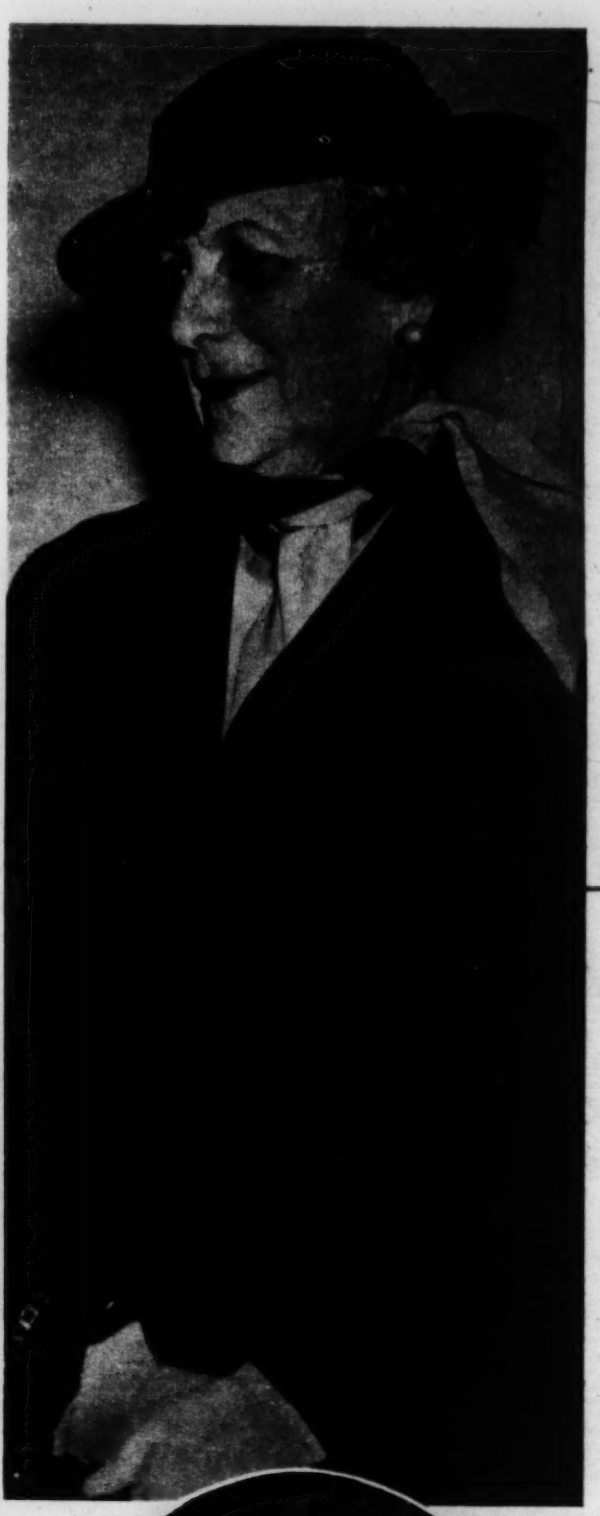
One job Mrs. Harriman found easier than a man would have, was a survey of Norwegian Home Industries, requested by the Department of Agriculture. She went deeply into Norway's system of fostering profitable handicraft among peasants in their long spare hours after it is too cold to fish or farm.

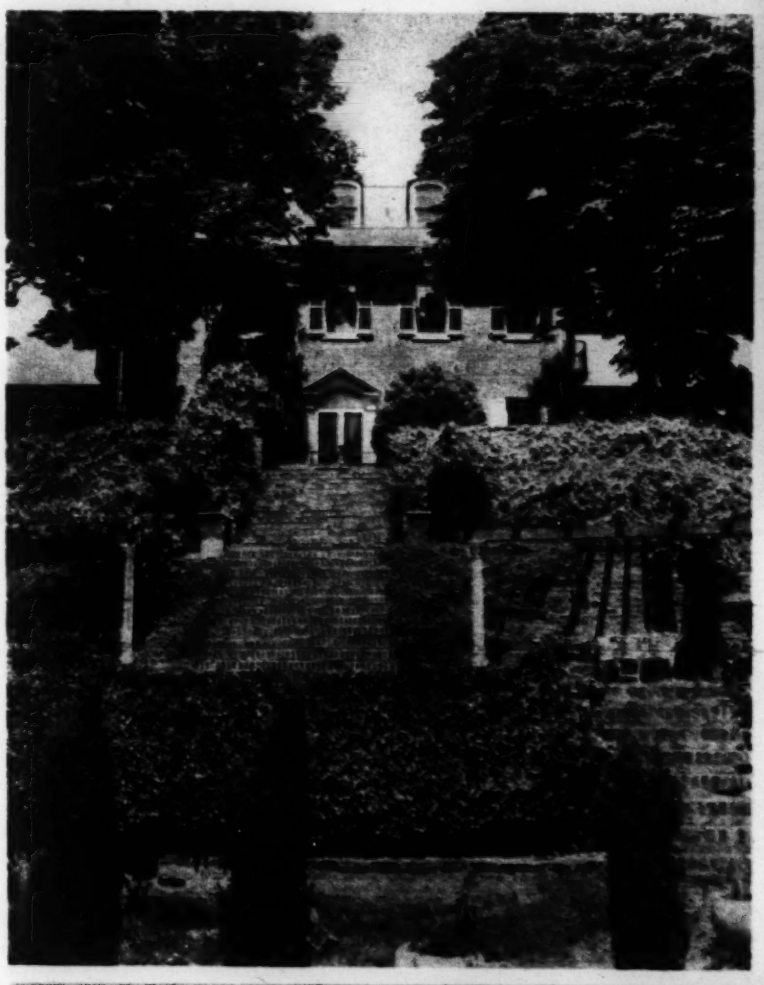
* * *

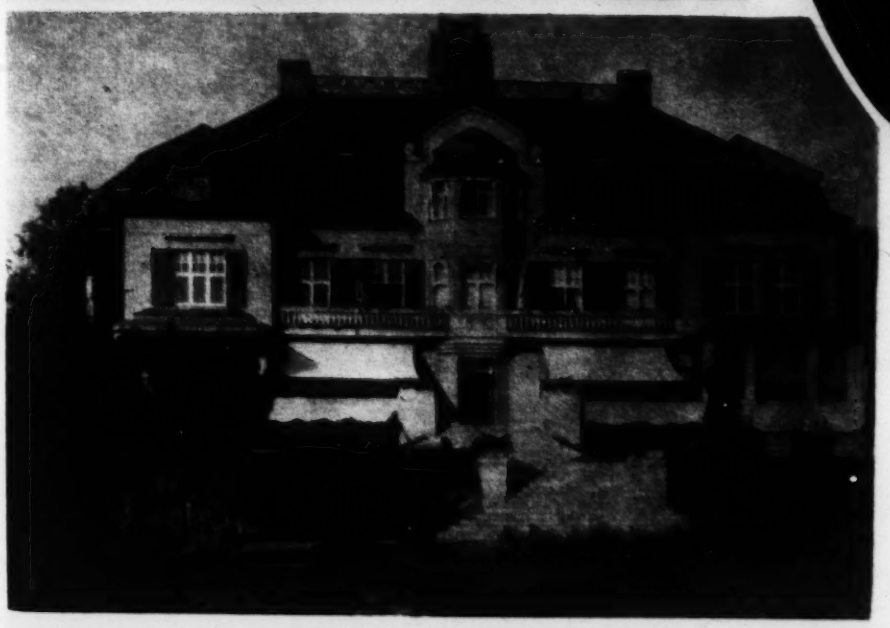
Going from cottage to cottage nestled in Norway's deep fiords, Mrs. Harriman talked to the women who knit ski mittens from bright colored yarns and to the men who carve out little peasant figures and gay chairs, all to be distributed through channels provided by the Norwegian Government. She sent home word she thought a similar plan might be feasible in the United States to aid in rehabilitating families stranded on barren farm lands.

When she presented her credentials to King Haakon, she told him President Roosevelt had reminded her the United States is 25 years behind Norway in social security. The king said 100 years would be more accurate.

While she is Minister Mrs. Harriman hopes to see the signing of a trade treaty between the United States and Norway, but thus far progress has been slow. She talks up the Hull trade agreement policy every chance she gets. But the Norwegians pride themselves on their self-sufficiency and with shipping getting better they aren't particularly keen about trade bargaining.







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AT HOME AND ABROAD

The American Legation, Mrs. Harriman's Headquarters in Oslo, Norway. (Above) "Uplands," Her Washington Residence, Well-Known in the Capital as a Center for Political Discussion

© Harris & Ewing

(Top) MRS. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN

(Below) FOLK SONG-DANCE IN OSLO

Noises Off-Stage

Radio and the Movies Have Taught the Stage to Do Tricks With Sound Effects, So That Bands Now Play and Hurricanes Roar for Theater Audiences, Thanks to Electrical Recordings

By Roy L. Pepperburg

NATURAL SCIENCE ADDS an invisible character to the cast of many of today's plays. He is a person of many voices and queer sounds. Without effort he produces the howls of a hurricane, the rumble and clatter of a railroad train, the wail of an infant, the muttering of an aroused mob. Silently this "actor" awaits his cue and never forgets a line. For he is a phonograph record and speaks his lines through loudspeakers.

For several years the recorded sound technician has been of steadily increasing aid to the hard-pressed "prop" man in charge of sound effects. Previously, whenever the script called for the sound of an automobile, a trotting horse, or the downpour of rain, the sound man turned to one of his noise-making contraptions backstage.

Conspicuous was the thunder-drum, a heavy skin tightly stretched on a large frame. Neighbors of the thunder-drum were the rain-sheet, a shallow, screened box, partly filled with lead shot; and the shot-pad, a leather-covered cushion which made the noise of gunfire when struck with a stick. These remain faithful servants to the stage, but modern playwrights no longer confine themselves to simple sounds, easy to make mechanically. They think nothing of playing a scene aboard a train, or amid the clamor of Times Square on New Year's Eve.

* * *

The radio and the movies have had a hand in the change. The motion picture camera, unlike the stage, knows no boundaries. The microphone, close companion to the camera since the coming of talking pictures, records any sound from a whisper to the uproar of battle. Yet many sounds that come to you from the motion picture screen were not recorded when the action was filmed—but synchronized to the film in sound laboratories from records in the library of stock sounds.

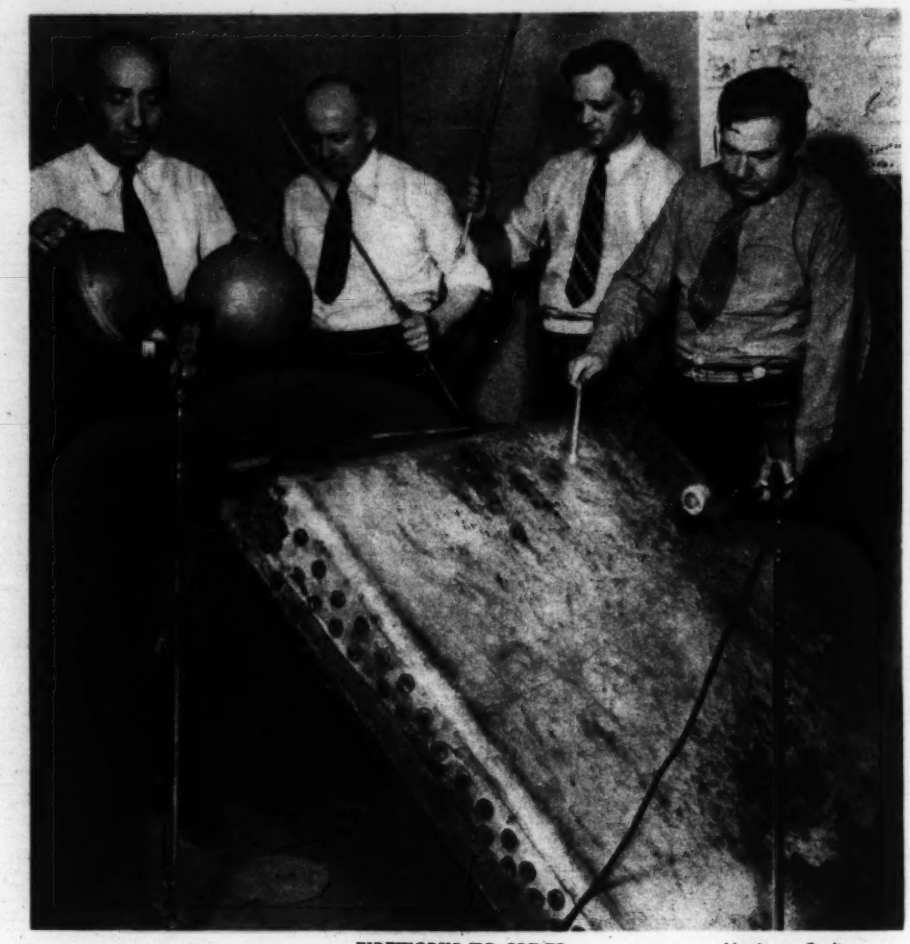
Hollywood and the radio have developed a library of sound recordings, which are now much used in the theater. In George Abbott's production of the mystery thriller, "Angel Island," a record furnishes the howl of the wind and, of course, the bit of music heard through a radio. Marc Connelly, an old-timer in the use of recorded sound effects, uses records to give the voice of nature to Camp Kare Free in "Having a Wonderful Time." Crickets chirp and frogs croak, from a record.

"The Ghost of Yankee Doodle," presented in New York by the Theater Guild, was a three-ring circus for the sound effects men. From three turntables, records provide moments of an off-stage piano playing "Over There," a "clamor of diminishing sounds and cat-calls, with the bell of a police patrol fading in the distance," the noises of a picket line from a factory, an off-stage band playing "Stars and Stripes Forever," and an intricate scene in which patriotic speeches, a vocal quartet, a brass band, and more speech-making, together with the sound of cheers, were heard by the audience through a radio on the stage.

Although few shows keep the men long at the turntables, many require greater ingenuity in making the original records. Despite the fact that so many sounds are now inscribed on disks—from eggs sputtering in a frying pan to the drone of airplanes and rat-tat of machine guns—there come times when the director calls for the sound that can't be found on records.

* * *

Thomas J. Valentino, who makes the records for many stage entertainments, recalls Marc Connelly's anxious moments recording the cry of a young baby for "The Farmer Takes a Wife." "For some strange reason," Valentino explained, "an infant's cry remains one of those rare sounds that are hard to record. We tried a professional crier, a chorus girl, and the wail of a real baby. None of them sounded right when the records were played. At last Connelly himself, with appropriate motions and tears streaming down his cheecks, made the record used in the show."



FIREWORKS TO ORDER — Vandamm Studio

In "You Can't Take It With You," It Takes Four Men to Work the Thunder-Sheet, Shot-Pads, and Rumble Balls for the Fireworks Scene

One never knows exactly what will happen to a sound after it goes into the microphone. "Reflected Glory," starring Tallulah Bankhead, needed a record of a large crowd applauding. Twenty-one chorus men were taken to the sound studio to applaud for all they were worth. The record sounded like a confused blur. The clapping of a lone quartet sounded more realistic through the loudspeakers than the troop of applauders.

At another time the difficulty may lie not in making records but in adapting them to fit the needs of the play in the theater. The Pulitzer prize winner, "You Can't Take It With You," calls for the explosion of fireworks off-stage in two scenes. Records of fireworks, gunfire and explosions of all kinds were tried in these scenes, and found wanting. In the Philadelphia tryouts, some 2,000 firecrackers were exploded in the cellar at each performance. The effect was realistic enough but difficult to cue—a length of fuse could not be timed to a second.

The play as it is being given in New York uses mechanical effects for these scenes, and nothing else. The effects—thunder-drum, shot-pads, echo balls, and whistles for the hiss of skyrockets—are worked in a sound-proof booth containing two microphones. The audience hears the fireworks through an amplifier and six loudspeakers under the footlights.

There's many a slip between the record and the footlights. The tale is told of a night in the life of a road company playing O'Neill's "Marco Millions" in Waterloo, Iowa. Twenty minutes before curtain the stage manager discovered something had burned out in the amplifier. There was no time to look for the trouble. Quickly a whole new amplifier was brought to the theater and connected. The curtain rose with no time to check the circuit. Alas! Loudspeaker and amplifier were not matched.

Came the line, "Do you hear that martial music?"

The sound man heard his cue, set the pick-up, and gave it volume. From the loudspeaker issued a most unmartial "P-ee-eee-e-p!" The wonder of it all is the rarity of such happenings. With two and sometimes three turntables spinning, the air cluttered with sound cues, anything can happen.

The sound man himself often cannot see or hear the action taking place on the stage. He may receive his cues from the stage manager or his assistant in the form of a system of hand and handkerchief signals. Palm up, rising, means *crescendo*. Palm down, descending—*diminuendo*. A handkerchief drawn through the fingers horizontally means slow up. A handkerchief swung in a circle—speed up. Each stage manager has his own signals.

When the din becomes terrific, cues involved, or the sound men are at a distance from the stage, red, green and white pilot lights may give the cues. Pilot lights in assorted colors were used in last summer's "Excursion" to call the sounding of steamboat whistles, bell buoys and fog horns—all from phonograph records.

Light cues are not failure-proof, however, as the cast of "The Milky Way" learned one unhappy night during the play's New York run. The leading man in the story had a love for the organ that he gratified by playing at a console in his Chicago penthouse. The actor taking the part was no organist—he fingered the keys on the stage and a professional organist downstairs dubbed in the music. The real organist received his cue to begin playing from the actor at the make-believe console, who stepped on a pedal that flashed a light cue on the real console.

* * *

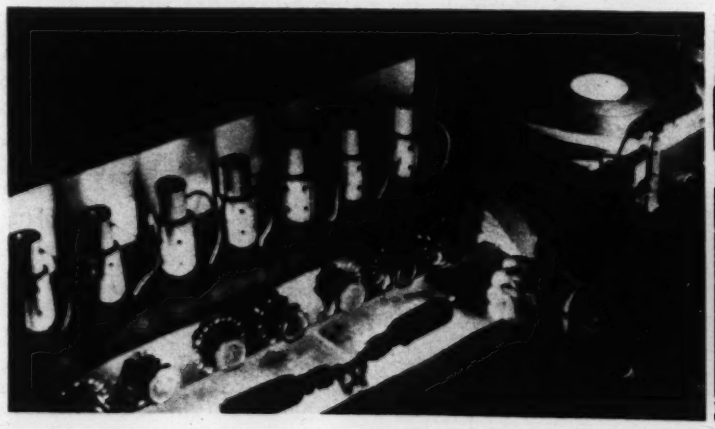
The bulb burned out one night, all unknown to the stage manager, who is supposed to check all "props" before each performance. The actor on the stage pressed the pedal and his fingers danced over the dummy console in a brilliant cadenza—to full silence. Discouraged, he ad libbed a line and walked away from the keyboard. About that time someone reached the organist downstairs and gave him the cue. The organ burst forth in full glory—but the actor was on the other side of the stage!

With stage sounds on records receiving the praise of many stage directors, the familiar mechanical effects still find stout defenders in persons like the Theater Guild's Charles Holden. He turns to records only after other mechanisms fail.

"In 'To Quito and Back,'" said Mr. Holden, "we used records for irregular rifle fire, machine guns and heavy field pieces—the kind where you hear the fire, the scream of the shell overhead, and the explosion when the shell hits. But records are hard to cue when they have to fit the dialogue to the last second. We also used a thunder-drum and shot-pads for shellfire. These were cued into short pauses in the dialogue and softened when the words of the actors were important.

"Here are a couple of our favorites," said Holden, pointing to gadgets that looked like pieces of dismembered machines of some kind. "Twice in the play we needed the sound of a car starting—first a car in good condition, and later a rattle-trap. Listen to this—" He pushed a switch. "That 'automobile' you heard is a vacuum cleaner motor with the bag and some of the other parts removed. For the other sound we used an old cleaner motor with all its bolts loosened. It really rattles."

With recordings or "props" at hand, the play in rehearsal, and opening night approaching, sound effects have yet to be adapted to the action of the show. Days of experimenting follow. Shall there be one or more loudspeakers? Will they sound best aloft, in the wings, or down in the cellar? All hinges on the effect sought.



Roy L. Pepperburg

SOUND EFFECTS FOR "BABES IN ARMS"

The Most Intricate Electric Sound Effects Unit in New York, Recently Performed at the Majestic Theater. The Mixer Unit (on Left) and Amplifiers Together Contain 25 Radio Tubes. Sound Picked Up by Five Microphones in the Footlights and Backstage, as Well as From the Records, Passes Through the Amplifiers to Four Loudspeakers

PHONOGRAPH FOR "CANNED" SOUND

Double Turntable, With Electric Pickups, and an Amplifier and Loudspeaker Contained in the Same Cabinet. This Unit Might Be Used for Off-Stage Sound Effects, But in Practice the Loudspeaker Is Usually Separate From the Other Equipment, So That the Sound Will Appear to Come From Any Desired Point Backstage

On the Road to Mandalay

Burma Excluded Areas, Formerly Backward Tracts of India, Now Under British Control Which Offers Improved Administration of a Province Containing 15,000,000 Mongolians

By "Macduff"

THE "EXCLUDED AREAS," a fringe of wild tropical jungle round Burma, has now for a year been ruled as a separate unit under the British Crown.

On April 1, 1937, Burma, an Indian province as big as France, with 15,000,000 light-hearted Mongolian inhabitants, severed its 51-year-old administrative connection with India and established an autonomous government of its own.

Certain areas in Burma, previously known as the "Backward Tracts," were excluded from this arrangement, because they were not thought to be sufficiently advanced in civilization to govern themselves. Now, under the name of the "Excluded Areas," they are ruled paternally by British officials.

The "Areas," taken together, are about the size of Italy and have a total population of some 2,250,000 people. They are not, however, all alike, but can be split up into two distinct and separate classes. The first and largest class is the Federated Shan States, while the other class embraces the hill tribes of the frontier tracts.

The Federated Shan States, with a population of 1,500,000, cover some 60,000 square miles of beautiful country east of Mandalay. At one time, Shan kings ruled in Burma, and for many years Shans and Burmans were continually at war. Like the Burman, the Shan is Mongolian. He belongs to the Tai race, which at one time held sway in northern Burma, Assam, and parts of South China. The power of the Shans gradually waned, until in 1760 the Burmese King Alaungpaya established suzeranity over them. The actual administration of their country was left in the hands of the Shan chiefs.

* * *

After the annexation of Upper Burma by Britain in 1886, the Shan States became British territory. As before, administration of the country remained in the hands of the Shan chiefs, assisted now by selected political officers.

There is but one difference between the Shan States of Burma and the various Indian States, and that is that the Shan States are wholly British territory, the appointment of ruling chiefs being personal and not hereditary.

How, then, are the Shan States administered? A Commissioner appointed by the Government takes care of them with the aid of a council of 21 ruling chiefs. Selected officers of the Indian Civil Service and of the Burma Frontier Service assist the chiefs to administer their states. The Commissioner is responsible to the Governor of Burma direct. This system has proved well suited to the peculiar requirements.

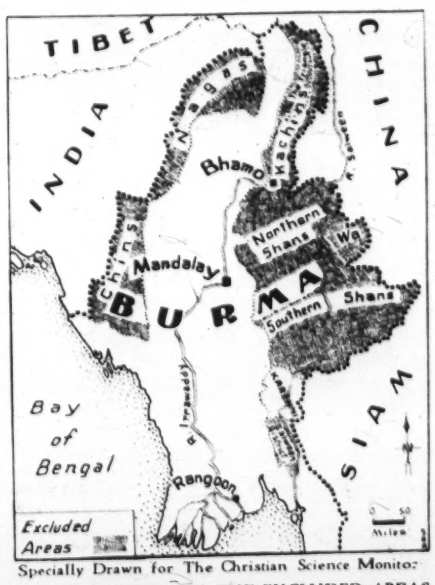
It has, however, been decided that the Shan States shall receive a share of the customs and income tax revenue, and that they shall make a contribution toward the cost of maintaining two battalions of military police for defense purposes. At present the main revenues of the Shan States come from forests, mining royalties, and teak extraction dues.

The Shan is a great cultivator. He speaks a different language from the Burman. He is a Buddhist, and, as a general rule, he is peace-loving. However, of the total population of the Shan States only about one half are Shans. The other half embraces many different races—the Palaungs, the Kachins, the Was, and the Lisus, to mention a few.

MAIN STREET IN MANDALAY Dorien Leigh

ON THE FRINGES OF THE "SILKEN EAST" © Capt. Fife

Part of Burma's Frontier Police Force Standing Outside the Protecting Thorn Hedge at the Entrance to a Village in the Excluded Areas. Above, a Karen Woman, Native of Salween, Fetches Water in a Bamboo Goblet



Specially Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

MAP OF BURMA AND THE EXCLUDED AREAS

Bazaar day in one of the larger villages like Namkhan, in the Northern Shan States, is a sight to be remembered. In such villages it is the custom to hold a bazaar (open market) every fifth day. At them will be seen all the different races from miles around, dressed in their picturesque clothes, selling produce, buying necessities, and having a good old gossip.

Apart from the Federated Shan States there are the frontier hill tracts, which are also included in the Excluded Areas. These tracts consist mainly of densely wooded mountainous country, sparsely inhabited by different hill tribes, whose standards of living and general culture are far below that obtaining in either Burma proper or the Shan States.

Let us do a tour of the frontier of Burma, starting at the northwest corner, for in this way we can deal with each area in turn.

The first important area we come to is the Chin Hills. After the annexation of Upper Burma in 1886, the raiding propensities of the Chins gave the British a lot of trouble. Administration of this area was finally established in 1896, but has always been in a simple form.

North of the Chins we find the Nagas of the Naga Hills, and Hukawng Valley. A different race from the Chins, the Nagas have never been brought under full administration.

In the extreme north and northeast as far as the Shan States we come to the Kachin country. Perhaps the area known as the "triangle" may be called "the home of the Kachin." I have spoken with many Kachins, hoping to discover from some legend a clue to the true home of this likable race. Up to the present, I have never been able to get farther than the "triangle," although many have spoken of a land of hills beyond the present-day borders of Burma. Unfortunately, it is only of recent years that the Kachin has been able to write, so that old songs and legends are the only records of the history of the race. Of recent years a Roman script has been introduced, and is taught in the schools.

Two sides of the "triangle" are the two rivers that join at the apex to form the mighty Irrawaddy. They are known as the Mali Kha and the Nmai Kha. Both rivers rise near the Burma-Tibet border, and they join above Myitkyina, the administrative headquarters for the area. The "triangle," like the Naga Hills, has never been fully administered. Here again an important step forward has been made by the abolition of slavery.

South of the Myitkyina area there is more Kachin country, with headquarters at Bhamo, but between the two is an interesting area which is the home of the Maru tribe of Kachin. This area is east of the Nmai Kha River as far as the Chinese frontier. Hpimaw is the post on the frontier, while other posts are at Htawgaw and Laukhaung. In quite recent years, earthquakes destroyed the stone-built barracks of Htawgaw.

The Kachin race is thought to be a later incursion of the Burmese stock. They are definitely hill people and do not thrive on the plains. They are not organized as a whole, but work on a tribal system with a Duwa (controlling chief), who rules over a limited number of villages. Like the Chin, the Kachin was fond of raiding. Administration of his country began in 1891, but it is on the same simple form as in the Chin Hills. In 1914, a rebellion had to be quelled. The Kachin is a fearless fighter, and now freely enlists, making a fine soldier and policeman.

* * *

South of the Shan States, on the Siamese border, northeast of Rangoon, is the Salween district. This is the last of the Excluded Areas on our tour of Burma's frontier. Here is the home of the Karen, whose mode of living is similar to that of the Chin and the Kachin.

On the Siam border, between the Southern Shan States and the Salween district, there are three small states in an area known as Kerenni. These states are not British territory. Their independence was granted them by a treaty made by them with the Burmese King of some 70 years ago. Now one political officer is attached to them for advice only.

The administration of these various Excluded Areas is in the capable hands of experienced Deputy Commissioners and superintendents. Under them are junior Indian Civil Service and Burma Frontier Service officers, who not only know the language, but understand the customs of the people. They strive to put an end to objectionable practices, and to instill the benefits of hygiene, sanitation, and education into the people of their districts.

Although communications have certainly improved, yet it must be remembered that in many parts of the Excluded Areas the pack mule is still the only possible means of transport.

The races which have been mentioned in this article are the main races only. They are sub-divided into many tribes, each with its own customs, dialect, and dress.

TRAIL RIDERS FORDING A SWIFT STREAM IN THE WIND RIVER COUNTRY OF WYOMING

Ruth Smith Photo

Pioneering in Comfort

Trail Riders of the Wilderness, Now 300 Kindred Spirits, Explore the Primeval Charms and Wonders of the National Forests

By Erle Kauffman

IT WAS ONLY FIVE YEARS AGO that "Trail Riders of the Wilderness" sent its pioneer party of 19 riders into the Northern Rockies, yet its membership has grown to more than 300 men and women. Eighteen separate expeditions have explored seven widely separated wilderness areas, riding a total of nearly 3,000 miles of little-known trails.

To the unspoiled regions of the national forests, these modern adventurers have been attracted not only by an inherent longing for adventure and for physical exploration but by the knowledge of the service of primitive nature to mankind. They include the few who have seen America as Fremont and Jim Bridger saw it in the vast and rugged top country of Wyoming and Idaho, as the early Spaniards saw it in the canyoned and mysterious Southwest.

For the wildernesses which lure the Trail Riders have changed little, if at all, through the centuries. They go in bands of 20 to 25, with guides, foresters, and other attendants, organized for their particular quest.

The Trail Rider idea was sponsored by the American Forestry Association to provide means for public enjoyment of the national forests at a cost within the reach of almost anyone, yet organized to a degree where normally qualified men, women, and children, with a reasonable amount of riding experience, could participate.

The pioneer expedition of the Trail Riders of the Wilderness was made in 1933, when, one sparkling morning in July, 19 men and women gathered at Missoula, Mont., for their adventure. For 12 days this trail-blazing party followed the water courses, traversed the flowered valleys, and climbed the mountains in a land so remote, so primitive in character, that it remains today much as it was when Lewis and Clark first found great herds of buffalo grazing there. Twelve days away from the sound of the nearest automobile horn, two days of hard riding to the nearest post office.

Since this first expedition into the Flathead and Lewis and Clark National Forests, expeditions have been organized in Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

During the summer of 1937 seven expeditions were successfully carried out—one into the Flathead-Sun River country of Montana; one into the Wind River wilderness of Wyoming; one into the Sawtooth Mountains of Idaho; one into the wilderness of the Gila in New Mexico; one into the Olympic wilderness in Washington; and two into the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee.

Even at Missoula, Mont., which lies just south of the million-acre wilderness of the Flathead and Sun Rivers, little can be told of the great, rugged area in the Flathead and Lewis and Clark National Forests. To natives of Montana, it is simply the country "at the back of beyond," where the Blackfeet Indians held their picturesque ceremonial sun dances.

For the Flathead-Sun River country is a land of lofty mountains, dramatic in their boldness, the summits of which rise above green-mantled slopes where never-failing streams run swift and cold. The peaks and ridges of the Continental Divide rise in huge escarpments, the bulky summits of the Swan Range look down on lakes and basins formed by ancient glaciers.

* * *

Perhaps the top country of Wyoming, as found in the Wind River Mountains, where glaciers vie with purple daisies and where famous Jim Bridger found solitude, is the most dramatic of all wilderness areas explored by the Trail Riders. It lies midway between the Yellowstone National Park and South Pass, through which the early pioneers, toiling westward, blazed the overland trail to the Pacific. Fremont and Gannett Mountains both tower 13,500 feet above sea level in this land of timberline trees, broken ice, and solitude.

Parties of Trail Riders entering this country find it not only a citadel of ice and rock but, at lower elevations, a land of beautiful valleys and forested ridges. Many of the lakes are still nameless. The alpine flowers present a maze of purple daisies, paint brushes, primroses, and king's crowns.

Idaho's Sawtooth Mountains offer the Trail Riders a wild kingdom of pines and silver lakes. Once great numbers of mountain goats found refuge there. They still may be seen.

The area explored in 1937 by the first party of Trail Riders to enter the region included, after a visit to Sun Valley, the Queen's River watershed, Mt. Everly, Fern Falls, and the Salmon River country, Stanley and Redfish Lakes, and the White Cloud Mountains and Hell Roaring Lake.

The Olympic Mountains in Washington the Trail Riders explored in 1936. Surrounded on three sides by salt water, this mountainous mass remains one of America's grandest frontiers. Few places are richer in animal life, vegetation, and forest growth. It is the native home of the Roosevelt elk.

* * *

Dominated by Mount Olympus, this rugged, broken mass of peaks rises from a hinterland of glaciers and virgin forests. Although seldom exceeding 8,000 feet in elevation, the mountains rise abruptly from sea level, enhancing their massiveness and mystery. From their glacier crowns, streams course downward to the Pacific through forested valleys.

Nearly 2,000 miles south lies the great wilderness of the Gila, the land of the American aborigines, which has held its mystery through four centuries. Even at a time when practically all of New Mexico was still in wilderness, the Gila country was so wild, so remote, that the Apaches held it as a safe refuge. Its buttes and mesas, its dramatic peaks, its black, winding canyons obstructed even the most daring of the hard-riding soldiery.

More than 600,000 acres in extent, the Gila wilderness is a country of timber and grassland, of lonely canyons, of buttes and mountains that reflect astonishing colors in the sun. And through its heart courses the Gila, the river of Pueblo myths.

* * *

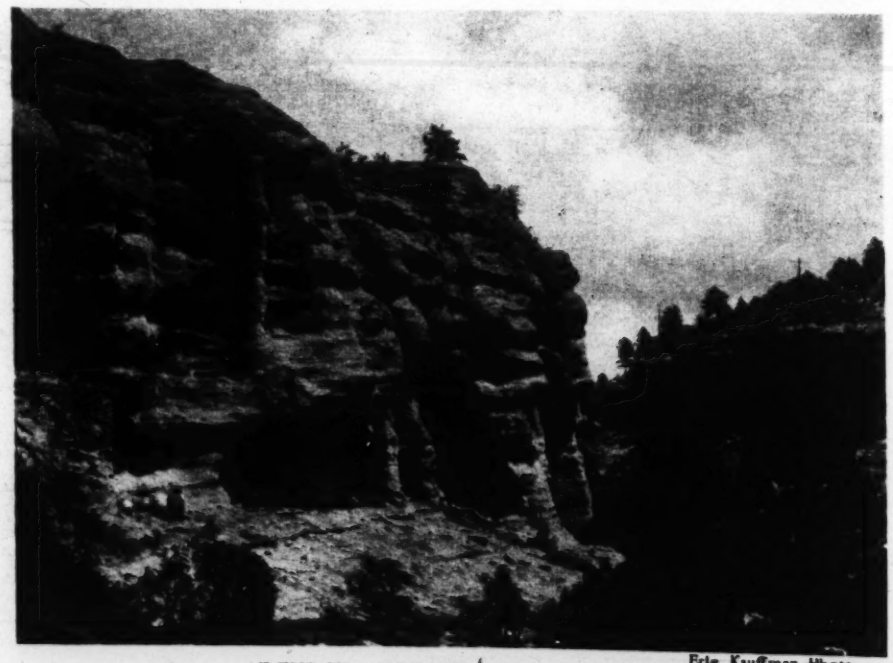
The American aborigines who made beads and pendants of turquoise used the waters of the Gila for irrigation many centuries ago. Remnants of their engineering skill still exist, but it is in the deeper regions of the wilderness that these first Americans erected their greatest monuments—cliff dwellings. Unlike most other cliff dwellings, the hand of the restorer has never touched them. They leave one with the feeling that they are still inhabited, despite the centuries that have passed since mountains were carved in their making.

The Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness of Colorado, which will be explored by the Trail Riders this summer, is noted for its rugged isolation, but chiefly for its varied grandeur. It is a country where forests, mountains, and rushing water come together in spectacular and dramatic fashion.

From time immemorial the region had been under the control of the Ute Indians and used by them as a hunting and fishing ground. It is said that Chief Ouray and his squaw, Chipeta, made annual trips to its remotest corner to commune with nature and the Great Spirit.

The other pioneer expedition to be launched by the Trail Riders of the Wilderness this summer will be into the High Sierras of California, just northwest of the Sequoia National Park, south of Yosemite, west of Death Valley, and immediately beneath the shadow of Mt. Whitney. The route to be followed by the expedition explores the high summits of the Sierras, the canyons of beautiful Kings River, and Mt. Whitney itself.

These expeditions are not easy. They are not meant to be. Yet they offer no actual hardships—unless riding 100 miles or more of wilderness trail, fishing in hidden, blue lakes, or climbing summits of unnamed peaks to look down upon a sea of clouds is considered a hardship.



AT THE GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS, NEW MEXICO

Erle Kauffman Photo

These Century-Old Homes, Which Are Little Known and Lie in One of the Wildest and Most Colorful Primitive Areas Remaining in America, Were Explored by the Trail Riders in 1935

REAL AND UNREAL

By Robin England

IN THE STRUGGLE to find the truth there always seems to spring up from nowhere an opposition to every progressive thought that comes to man. So that against the idealists are ranged the realists. The realists deem their rivals' activities to be like those of moths fluttering round a candle, of dreamers and of chasers of rainbows' ends, in contrast to their own solid policy of facing facts and doing things. The idealists vehemently deny that they are dreamers and claim to be doers of the first order. Moreover, they declare that the reason for the realists' antagonism is not that idealism offers nothing practical to do, but that they so strongly object to doing what it offers.

The world in general has clung to the policy of realism for centuries, and it seems strange that the continual coming, going, changing and disappearing of those things and conditions called real have not indicated that there may be something amiss with the opinion as to what is real. One dictionary defines the word in part as "actually existing," but does a thing actually exist if it is capable of becoming non-existent? Referring again to this dictionary, we find that to exist means "to have actual being; to live; to continue to be." If, therefore, a real thing is something that "actually exists," and to exist means "to continue to be," then the true meaning of real embodies the quality of eternality.

* * *

Also it is clear that the common use of the word as applied to things, people, and conditions of the world is a misuse, so that the so-called realists are not realists at all, but are the victims of a misunderstanding, believing that to be real which is but changing fashion, persuasion and belief.

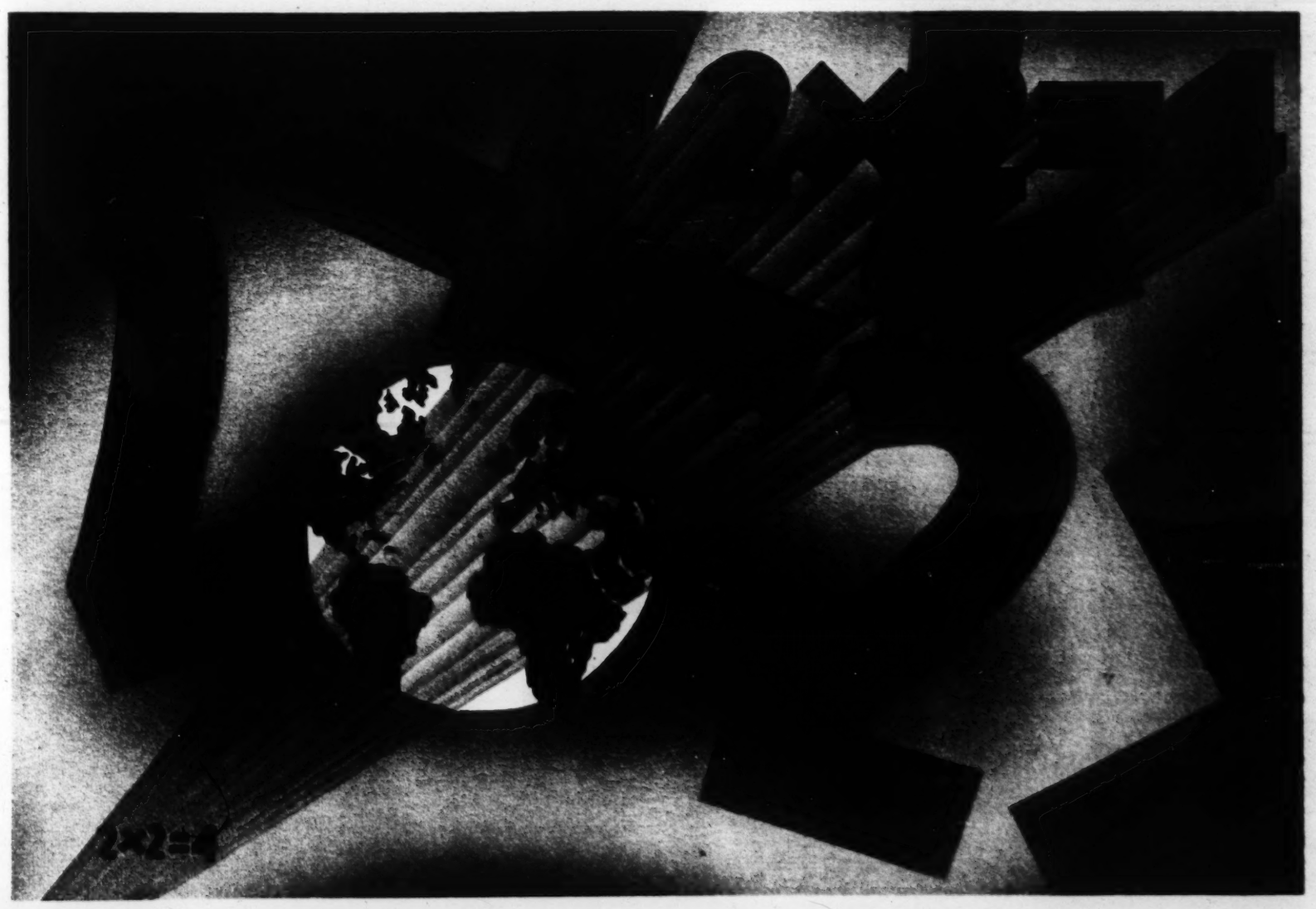
What can be said of a policy built on a foundation that will some day disappear? What would be thought of mathematical "facts" which a war could change, a nation could reject or time could alter? Think of the millions of things that depend on the constancy of the multiplication tables—from abstruse calculations of engineers, architects and electricians, to the cooking of a dinner and the knitting of a jumper! The laws of mathematics never change or vary. They exist throughout all time, before men discovered them and after men have forgotten them; they "continue to be" under all circumstances, in all places, at all times. Neither the strongest warrior nor the wisest scholar can alter them, and therefore on them can be made calculations giving definite and certain results. Realities are all like this.

What are spiritual realities but the truths that are taught in the Bible? The New Testament states them, explains them in parables, repeats them, commanding and beseeching us to live in accordance with them, and results beyond all material conception follow obedience. The teachings of Jesus and Paul are definite, clear, everlasting and real. But alas! by many people they have been given second place. They have been gently, even lovingly, set aside as of no use in times of trouble, and reliance has been placed unreservedly on material things—armies, navies, conquests, money—which, far from relieving the world from oppression, want, fear, disease, destruction, have multiplied them.

* * *

It is surely futile to argue that material means and methods can save the world, for have they not been on trial for thousands of years, and have they not led at last to the brink of mankind's self-destruction? This is the result of realism; the tragedy being not in the policy, but in the fact that the unreal has been thought to be real, and so the two-hundred-story sky-scraper of civilization, which has had every outward appearance of magnificence, is tottering on a false foundation of material reality. The world's state at present resembles a man in a runaway automobile. At first all seemed well. He sat in comfort: he traveled well: the thing appeared useful, and being inside it engendered a feeling of safety. But as it gathered momentum he began to feel it getting beyond control. He saw the uselessness, the danger, of trusting in it any longer, but he was afraid to leave it, so he clung all the tighter to the very thing that was carrying him to a crash when his only hope was to leave it, to jump and chance the bump.

Even so, the world must leave its trust in matter and might, and take a leap toward spirit and right. The venture has gone beyond the point of speculation. The thousands of individuals who have tried it have proved and established it to be a grand truth that Spirit will save where matter has failed. Though it is not yet widely admitted, it is the fact that reality is spiritual, and that materiality is temporal and unreal.



Crossroads of the Wor

Through the Panama and Suez Canals Pass Many Ships and Persons, U Which Reduce the Globe's Size and Should Lessen Its Diffic

By Albert Field Gilmore

Philip D. Gendrau

PANAMA CITY, CAPITAL OF THE REPUBLIC
The Modern Municipality, Situated at the Pacific End of the Canal, From Which a Large Share of Its Prosperity Derives

THE TRAVELER ABOUT the world is bound to encounter works wrought by modern engineers which greatly exceed in magnitude the ancient wonders of which so much has been written. To be sure, certain of the methods used by the ancient craftsman are still a mystery, but in the comparison of results there can be no doubt that the march of time has added marvelously to mankind's ability to perform stupendous tasks.

How the huge blocks of stone used in the construction of the Great Pyramid were brought from a distant quarry is unknown. Likewise, it is still a question of debate how the Romans brought from far up the Nile and over two mountain ranges the great blocks of porphyry which stand in front of the Temple of the Sun at Baalbek. There they are, and no steam or electrical power were available in the erecting of these great structures.

But this is a story of canals, the digging and construction of waterways that separate continents whereby vast portions of the earth's surface are brought into closer relationship. Paradoxically, it is an instance in which unity is promoted through separation.

* * *

I shall long remember my first practical lesson in the service rendered by one of these artificial waterways. I was standing at evening on the little ferry slip at El Kantara waiting to be carried across the Suez Canal to catch the train for Jerusalem. Inland, to the south, appeared the lights of a great ship, as it seemed, sailing straight through the desert. On it came and presently passed so close that I could have easily tossed the traditional biscuit aboard. It was a magnificent spectacle, this great liner from Australia, with a full passenger list, bound "home," that is, to England, every light aglow. Like the flying Dutchman, it seemed a thing of another world. In this I got my first lesson in the practical use of this man-made waterway—"the ditch in the desert" which runs 100 miles from Port Said to the Red Sea.

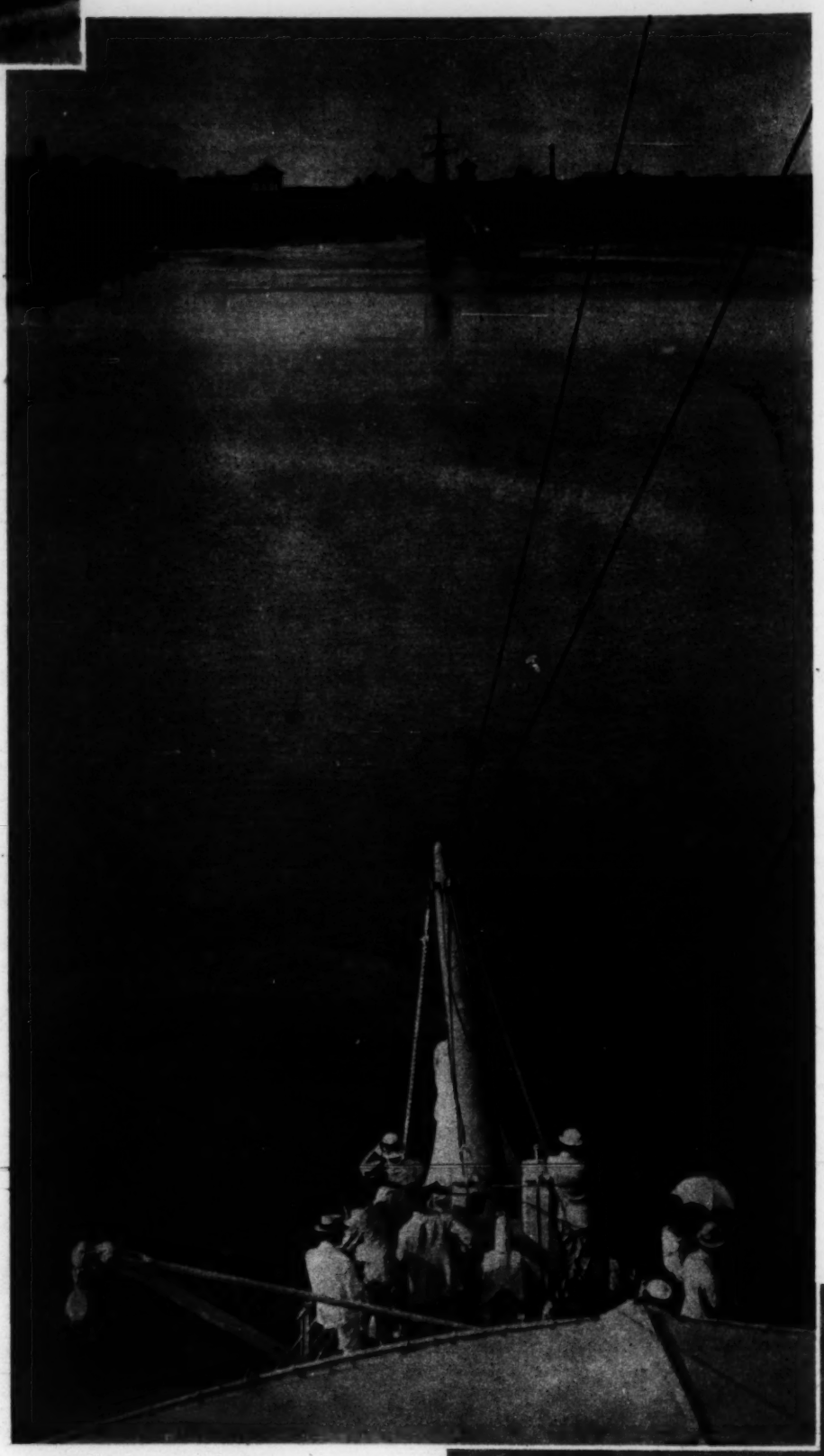
My second great canal adventure was of another kind. We had touched several points on the coast of that tropical country, Colombia, and turned north to the Panama Canal, en route to California. It was midafternoon when our ship passed through the opening in the long breakwater. This guards the mouth of the canal from the fury of the gales which at certain seasons lash this low-lying coast. Soon we were tied up at one of the impressive piers which handle the commerce of the Canal Zone at Cristobal.

* * *

The whole coast is low, no mountains in sight, although all morning we had in view impressive heights along the shores of Panama. To the left, conspicuous for its tall radio towers, lies Colon, an old town within the Canal Zone, but not under the jurisdiction of the United States. Cristobal, the Spanish for Cristopher (Colon for Columbus), is under that jurisdiction, and the two are one so far as the traveler is concerned.

A practical friend meets us with his car and we find ourselves in the midst of a tropical city with attractive shops and impressive buildings, many of which date from the construction days of the canal. We motor over well-kept roads out to Fort Randolph, by broad aviation fields and artillery camps, view at a distance the submarine bases, gathering a definite impression of the care taken to guard this costly structure from a possible enemy.

Some idea of the task involved in cleaning up this swampy country was to be gained from observing the jungle which borders the roadway to Fort Randolph. Frequent ditches have been dug to take care of the surplus water which falls in torrents during the rainy season. Little blue herons eye us as we pass, but rarely take to wing. As evening approaches, over a road bordered by magnificent trees, back of which lies the jungle, we motor out to Gatun Locks, some eight miles, through a typical tropical country. A dairy farm, well kept and prosperous, is an object of pride to the denizens of this country.



APPROACHING THE ENTRANCE TO THE GATUN LOCKS
Only Those Who Have Often Made the Trip Can Stay Away From the Bow or Rail When the Ship Takes the 28-Foot Water Lifts Up To or Down From Gatun Lake

* * *

The Gatun Locks, three in number, form the first unusual feature of the canal. Each has a lift of about 28 feet, 85 feet in all, from sea level to the surface of Gatun Lake, which is formed by an immense dam impounding the water of the Chagres River. At the far side of the dam is a spillway, the outlet for surplus water from heavy rains, which generates power for various purposes. It is evening and the locks are closed for the day. They are in effect great basins of masonry, some thousand feet in length, built in pairs. At the end of each are massive gates through which the ships pass to and fro in negotiating the 34 miles from ocean to ocean.

The locks are below the dam, that is, toward the Atlantic. Above the dam, is the Gatun Lake which provides the water to operate the locks. On either side of each lock runs a railway over which pass the electric engines which draw the ships along. In the locks the vessels are handled wholly by these "donkeys," as they are termed. As we saunter up and down these great yawning basins, soldiers pass on sentry duty, for the canal is carefully guarded. In the center of the basins stands the control house, high enough to give the operator a full view of the scene below.

* * *

It is Christmas Eve, and as we return leisurely to Cristobal in the balmy air, laden with the captivating odors of the tropics, we are prone to contrast the experience with the Christmas Eve of a year earlier when to hear the Christmas Carols we tramped in the snow amid the crowds on Beacon Hill. To a New Englander, Christmas in the balmy tropics is as novel as to temperature as the scenery is strange. We look eagerly forward to the morrow when we are to be transported in eight short hours from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by an all-water route.

It is Christmas and our ship is under way before 7 o'clock on its course through the canal. We steam the eight miles to the Gatun Locks at half speed, then surrender to the "donkeys" for both motive power and direction. As we enter the lock, a British freighter enters the lock alongside, and both are "worked" at the same time. Our ship is moved nearly to the great gates at the head of the lock across which stretches an immense cable to prevent possible damage to the gates.

Presently the gates astern are closed and we hear the sound of rushing water as the flood pours in through great pipes on either side. The ship begins to rise, a strange sensation, as though we were being lifted by some giant hand. At the 28-foot level the gates at the bow end open and, under the urge of the "donkeys," we are moved into the second chamber. The gates astern close, water pours in, and we are lifted a second time, another 28 feet. It seems

INTO THE FINAL "ELEVATOR" TO THE UPPER LEVEL
From the Operating Tower (Left Center) the Signal Has Just Been Given to Open the Gates, and Shortly the Electric Steamer Into the Upper Lock

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like magic. The same process is repeated and, proceeding under her own power, our ship emerges into the calm water of Gatun Lake. The locks are behind and we are left to negotiate the 21 miles of the Lake.

Before the construction of Boulder Dam and the great structures in the Northwest, Gatun Lake was the largest artificial body of water in the world. The Lake is dotted with wooded islands, picturesque in the extreme, affording alluring vistas which one would like to explore. But we are engaged in the passage of the Panama Canal and sight-seeing is but a minor consideration.

Toward the far end the Lake narrows, and presently we find our ship moving between the high banks of Gamboa Reach. Here the canal is scarcely more than 300 feet in width, and at Gold Hill enters the Culebra Cut, now termed Gaillard's Cut, in honor of the able engineer who directed the work of piercing the backbone of the Isthmus, which here attains a height of 602 feet. In this Cut have occurred the disastrous slides which delayed the work of construction, and since have temporarily blocked the canal.

* * *

It seems, however, that the present method of reducing the steep slopes will remove the danger of future slides. This is a process of washing the earth into the canal by streams of water under hydraulic pressure, and dredging it out in the usual way. As we pass, a dredger is anchored at the point where this work is being carried on; but Christmas is a holiday for all but those engaged in the transit of vessels.

Shortly below the Cut, we enter the Pedro Miguel Lock and are gently lowered to the level of Miraflores Lake, 54 feet above sea level. This is a mile in extent, and at the lower end we enter the Miraflores Locks, two in number, which lower us the remaining distance to the level of Balboa Harbor, and we find ourselves in Pacific waters.

But here is something of an anomaly. Although we have been carried from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we find that Balboa Harbor, our point of entering the Pacific, is farther east than is the Atlantic end of the canal. In other words, to travel west we have sailed eastward. This seeming paradox is accounted for by the sharp turn in direction which the Isthmus of Panama makes at this point. In fact, the canal runs from northwest to southeast.

Soon we are tied up to a model pier in Balboa. A waiting motor takes us through the streets of this well-kept town, through avenues of banyan trees that form a tunnel of vivid green, by streets bordered by giant royal palms, by the flower-embowered home of the governor of the Canal Zone, by the famous Hotel Tivoli, and then out on the road to Madden Dam, through some 30 miles of lush tropical jungle. We see a native village in holiday attire, but orderly and with an air of cleanliness that marks the entire area controlled by the canal authorities.

The treaty with the Republic of Panama, which made construction of the canal possible, provides that the United States should have entire control of a strip five miles wide on each side of the canal, with the privilege of taking health measures beyond if that is regarded as necessary. There is every evidence of well being, today, on the part of the 40,000 inhabitants of the ten-mile strip.

* * *

The Madden Dam is a huge structure of steel and concrete backed by a vast embankment of earth, forming another great lake from the waters of the Chagres River. Its main purpose, for the present at least, is to supply water to maintain the normal level of the Gatun Lake during the dry season. There is no motor road across the Isthmus. On the east, the road extends only to the Gatun Locks, while on the west, Madden Dam is the terminus. There is, however, a railway owned by the government which maintains a favorable train schedule, and airplanes cover the distance regularly.

One passes from the Canal Zone at Ancon into Panama City by crossing the street, as it were, for these towns lie side by side. This is, however, the new Panama City, the capital of the Republic. The region is rich in historical lore. Hither came the Spanish adventurer, de Bastidas, in 1501, who explored the coast up and down. Columbus himself, in searching for a passage to the Pacific, came the following year. In 1503, he undertook the founding of a colony which, however, failed due to hostility of the natives. Other attempts under the patronage of Ferdinand of Spain were futile, mostly for the same reason; and it was not until several years later, and as a result of Balboa's discovery of the Pacific, that the effort at colonization on the Atlantic Coast was successful.

The founding of a city became imperative, if Balboa's discovery was to be given practical value. Accordingly, in August, 1519, a century before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, a city

All pictures, except top left, Publishers' Photo Service

THROUGH AN AVENUE OF ROYAL PALMS
The Driveway to the Washington Hotel Passes Between These Slender, Towering Columns

was founded on the side of the old Panama City, receiving its name from an Indian word indicating the abundance of fish found in the adjacent waters. The fabulous treasure taken from the Incas by Spanish adventurers was brought to the city on its way overland to the Atlantic, thence to Spain. The volume of this wealth attracted attention of the free-booters of the times, who preferred to pillage and plunder rather than to gain by honorable means. Large bands of pirates visited these shores and the Spanish Main of history became the synonym for the region of effective piracy.

Toward the end of the 17th century, Henry Morgan, the boldest of all, with a flotilla of 27 ships and 2000 men, sailed up the Chagres as far as it was navigable; then, marching overland, he attacked the city which was burned by its people. Morgan gathered an immense loot from the ruins and withdrew to his ships successfully.

This ended the history of Old Panama City except as a ruin, still eloquent of the age when piracy was at its height. Four years later, 1675, the present city was founded at the Ancon Hill. Panama is the youngest of the American Republics. It has been but 32 years since it threw off the yoke of dictatorship to establish the sovereignty of the people.

* * *

Of the practical value of the Panama and Suez Canals there can be no doubt. Hither come ships of every maritime nation, bearing the commerce of the world. We often hear Constantinople, Cairo, Singapore spoken of as the crossroads of the world. But in a larger sense do these waterways deserve that distinction, for each is in a real sense the neck of the bottle through which

(Continued on page 15)

UPPER LEVEL
and Shortly the Electric "Donkeys" Will Draw This 50,000-Ton

GAILLARD'S CUT, NEARING GOLD HILL
Formerly Called Culebra Cut, This Was Renamed in Honor of the Engineer Who Directed the Removal of More Than 120,000,000 Cubic Yards of Material at This Vital Point

Among the New Books

New Lights on Shelley's Career

On Shelley. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.

THE THREE SCHOLARS who have published three small monographs in this little volume modestly refrain from putting their names upon its title page. They are Edmund Blunden, Gavin de Beer, and Sylva Norman. Two of the papers have to do with problems in the biography of Shelley, while the third is a more general study of the novels and dramas written by his second wife.

Mr. Blunden examines anew all the extant testimony concerning the circumstances of the poet's expulsion from Oxford. Of this famous affair there are several accounts, differing in details. The bearing and behavior of the Master of University College when he confronted Shelley with the accusation of having written "The Necessity of Atheism" is said to have been harsh and blustering, though those who knew Dr. Griffith say that he was a mild and inoffensive man. The responsibility for the expulsion is put in some accounts upon Edward Copleston, one of the fellows of the college, who may have goaded the Master into taking drastic action. (It is interesting to recall that Copleston was afterwards one of those responsible for the dismissal of Hartley Coleridge from his fellowship.) Shelley's friend, Thomas J. Hogg, who has left his version of the story, is shown to be in this, as in other matters, not altogether trustworthy. Mr. Blunden suspects that behind the charge of having written and published the offensive and blasphemous pamphlet there may have been some other accusation against Shelley which the authorities of University College were reluctant to bring into the open. But what that accusation might have been is a matter of guesswork, and Mr. Blunden leaves the question open.

Mr. De Beer is also concerned with Shelley's atheistical opinions. No episode in the familiar story of the romantic poets is more famous than that of the inscription which Shelley wrote in a "visitor's book" at Chamounix describing himself, in Greek, as a democrat, a lover of his fellow men, and an atheist. This inscription was read by a subsequent visitor who added the comment, also in Greek, "Fool!" and either this visitor or another added a reference to the fool of the Psalmist who said in his heart there was no God. These inscriptions Byron afterwards saw and in kindness to Shelley erased.

* * *

But the matter is not so simple as this usual version of the incident suggests. A surprising number of other versions have come down to us, differing in details, from Southey, from Thomas Medwin, from writers for the periodicals, from memoir writers and authors of travel books, and so forth. Moreover, well after the middle of the nineteenth century there was in existence a page from a "visitor's book," torn out from the context, containing the inscriptions unerased. This page Swinburne, among others, saw and described. The conclusion Mr. De Beer reaches is that Shelley wrote the famous characterization of himself in more than one book—in the hotel at Chamounix, up at the refuge hut at Les Montenvers, and perhaps elsewhere. Byron saw and erased one; but he neither saw nor erased the one at Montenvers. This theory harmonizes conflicting testimony and consorts with what we know of Shelley's character and likely behavior.

* * *

Miss Norman's study of Mary Shelley's writings has a bearing upon the bibliography of the poet himself, for she has discovered the place of the original publication of Mrs. Shelley's poetic drama, "Proserpine," in which is inserted Shelley's "Song of Proserpine." Hitherto it had been believed that this lyric first appeared in the 1839 edition of the "Poetical Works." Apart from this small discovery, Miss Norman's essay is a witty appreciation of Mrs. Shelley's novels and dramas. "Frankenstein" is the only one of her books known to the general public, and one may suspect that it is better known by title or from the cinema version than from its text. "Lodore" is of some interest to the specialist in romantic biography, because of the inset characterizations of Byron and Shelley; and in yet other books one detects traits of character suggested by Mrs. Shelley's memories of the two poets, of Trelawny, and of other friends in the famous Pisan circle. Miss Norman's contribution is a portion of a longer study upon which she is engaged, having to do with the whole subject of the Shelley tradition.

S. C. C.

Regionalism and the South

The Attack on Leviathan, by Donald Davidson. Chapel Hill, N. C.: University of North Carolina Press. $3.

REGIONALISM is a word which today clicks merrily and often off the journalist's typewriter. It means more things than its users sometimes realize. The political and economic Regionalist is a Distributist. His credo is summed up in the folk expression, "The country is too big for this or that." He is in revolt against what he considers to be excessive centralization in a country which is really a continent. He favors more regional, less national or federal, control. He is critical of large-scale industrialism. He maintains that it is not so efficient as it is cracked up to be, that it is even unsound economically.

The Regionalist in the social sciences reacts against the tyranny of Wall Street; the Regionalist in the arts reacts against New York, the world city, and the cosmopolitanism it stands for. The literary Regionalist writes not of Megalopolis and what he describes as its rootless life but of the intimate racy-of-the-soil life of an individual region. One extreme of literary Regionalism is a book like Mr. Coffin's "Kennebec," where the author is a little like a high-pressure salesman barking the superior merits of his neck of the woods over all others. Another extreme is the work of a novelist like Faulkner, who writes with satiric intensity of his region, the South, as he sees it. A great many contemporary books are devoted to the exposition of place, and the literary Regionalism expressed in such books may well be the interior reaction against the strong instinct for uniformity which characterizes the externals of American life. The literary artist abhors uniformity.

* * *

Donald Davidson is one of the founders of the Southern Regionalists, who have been called the Agrarians. His "The Attack on Leviathan" is a deeply considered, profoundly sincere statement of a problem, or set of problems, the solution of which is vital to our national welfare. The problem needs statement and restatement, for the average Northerner or Easterner scarcely recognizes that it exists. The average Northerner's response to the dissatisfaction of the South is expressed in this bit of folk: "Why doesn't the South forget the Civil War?" He thinks it's all as simple as that. It isn't. The dissatisfaction of the South has social, economic, and philosophical roots. The South and the West—these two sections are united in their grievances against the North and East—feel that the industrial Northeast has exploited them much as an imperial power exploits its colonies. In Mr. Davidson's words, "The South's position, relative to the other regions, is one of colonial degradation."

To make the South's position concrete to his reader, Mr. Davidson quotes from Howard Odum's recent sociological study, "Southern Regions." Mr. Odum's study dramatizes the discrepancy between the debtor South and the creditor North in such statistical statements as that the per capita farm income for New York State in 1929 was $493, while in Tennessee it was $137. A study of education in the South and the North also brings out a disparity which is a little desperate. In spite of the South's recent effort and expediture to bring standards up to those of the East and the Far West, it finds itself falling behind. "More and more grows the demand," in the words of Mr. Odum's report; "less and still less seem the relative tangible liquid resources, under the present economy."

* * *

The remedy, according to Mr. Odum and Mr. Davidson, is long-time regional planning. The states of the Southeast must "get together on a long-time, intra-Southeastern experiment in regional co-operation." The money for this rehabilitation of the South, like that of the TVA, must come from the Federal Government, "or business enterprise, or private benevolence."

Mr. Davidson is a propagandist, and for all his intellectual sincerity I feel that he overstates his case. He makes the contrast between the poor heroine South and the rich villain North just a little too melodramatic. The South has a bad tradition of blaming all its ills on the North, or Fate, not admitting that any part of its dilemma lies on its own conscience. For all Mr. Davidson's temperance, the "damned Yankee" emotional note intrudes itself here and there. Also, Mr. Davidson and the other Southern Agrarians never give the devil industrialism his due. Industrialism does mean ugliness, hot dog stands and filling stations; certainly it does not foster so independent a breed of men as does agriculture. But it also means a plenty of goods of all sorts, and leisure which men must, and will, learn to turn to good account.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Rehabilitating Macaulay

A Commentary on Macaulay's History, by Sir Charles Firth. London: Macmillan. 21s.

MACAULAY WROTE of Bishop Burnet, "It is usual to censure him as a singularly inaccurate historian; but I believe the charge to be altogether unjust. He appears to be so only because his narrative has been subjected to a scrutihy singularly severe and unfriendly." This may be said of Macaulay himself. Not even Burnet has been subjected to a scrutiny so severe as he; and of late, when Tory and Roman Catholic writers have been having things much their own way, there have been some malicious enough to deny him the very name of historian: and this though Ranke, who knew what he was talking about, called him the greatest historian that ever lived.

He had, of course, his faults, some of them serious ones; and it is therefore a matter for gratitude that, in this admirable volume, they are pointed out not by a rash and ignorant partisan, but by a scholar of the highest rank. Sir Charles Firth not only edited the History, but lectured on it for years at Oxford; and his lectures, well edited by his pupil, Mr. Godfrey Davies, are now before us.

Sir Charles classified the faults under various heads. Some are due simply to time. Macaulay did not know certain facts which have come to light since he wrote. Some things, again, which he might have known or did know, he for one reason or another did not discuss. But his chief defects are due to narrowness, to prejudice, or to a habit of forming his opinions too soon and clinging to them too obstinately. "I wish," said Lord Melbourne, "I could be as cocksure about anything as Macaulay is about everything."

* * *

As Sir Charles Firth truly says, this fault shows itself mainly in his judgments of persons: and it is his somewhat hasty opinions on Marlborough, Dundee, William Penn, that have been the cause of the most virulent attacks on his authority. Even here, however, there is some excuse. Incorruptible himself, he made too little allowance for the temptations of men living in revolutionary times, when no one knew what a day might bring forth, and when everybody not ambitious for martyrdom thought it desirable to "hedge."

Sir Charles then runs through the History, illustrating by examples, and with the aid of his prodigious knowledge, the mistakes into which, from one cause or another, Macaulay fell—and sometimes those into which his critics have fallen. He points out where, through the lure of a telling phrase, or the habit, almost second nature to a practiced Parliamentary speaker, of overemphasis, Macaulay has misled his readers; how, by omissions here and exaggerations there, he has represented one side as better than it really was and the other as worse, or how, in his glowing Victorian patriotism, he has forgotten to do justice to foreign nations, or, more strangely, almost entirely neglected even to mention the American colonies.

* * *

Nevertheless, the net result, and one which is particularly gratifying in these days, when liberalism is in such danger, is to rehabilitate Macaulay. Henceforward, backed by Sir Charles Firth's authority—not to mention that of the Roman Catholic Lord Acton—we can confidently claim Macaulay as one of the greatest of historians; and, as was admitted of Burnet by one of his severest critics, so of Macaulay it must be owned that "he never designedly published anything he knew to be false."

E. E. KELLETT

The Book Window

The Culture of Cities, by Lewis Mumford (Harcourt, Brace. $5), analyzes the growth of municipalities, some of them from medieval times, to the great, sprawling, inefficient things many of them are today, concluding with proposals for better city planning.

Men Are Not Stars, by C. A. Millspaugh (Doubleday, Doran. $2.50). Depicts the hopes and hardships of the family of a sincere and talented painter of grandiose historical pictures that are not for these times.

The River, by Pare Lorentz (Stackpole. $2). Records in book form some of the more striking pictures as well as the poetic commentary of Mr. Lorentz's recently released film. Attractive and instructive.

Historical Color Guide, by Elizabeth Burris-Meyer (Helburn), illustrates and describes changes in hue and nomenclature from primitive to modern times.

Scandinavia Beckons, by Amy Oakley (Appleton-Century, $4). Another travel book, with illustrations by Thornton Oakley.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

BIBLES

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Through India to Tibet and Back to Spain—A London Letter

Tibetan Adventure, by Herbert Tichy. London: Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d.

Brought Up and Brought Out, by Mary Pakenham. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 8s. 6d.

Lost British Policy, by Barbara Wertheim. London: United Editorial. 7s. 6d.

New Writing, No. 5, edited by John Lehmann. London: Lawrence & Wishart. 7s. 6d. New York: Knopf. $2.75.

FOR A COUNTRY which makes considerable difficulties about admitting the white traveler, and which is constantly called "the forbidden land," Tibet is almost excessively the subject of books of travel. And since Tibet has not changed for centuries and, unaffected by the postwar upheavals in Asia, seems unlikely to change for a long time to come, there is little or nothing new to be said about it. What Desiderri wrote in the sixteenth century can hardly be improved on, though later travelers, like Sven Hedin, have brought the wonder nearer. And one can well understand that peculiar "mystique" of German and English mountaineers who have seen the country. There is an Englishman mentioned in a new Austrian book, "Tibetan Adventure," who warned the author that he had better not go, because if he went once he would never be able to stop going.

Mr. Tichy's was a genuine adventure, for he began it when he was only 23, a time when the spirit of adventure is at its purest and strongest and does not have to invent reasons and purposes. The Tibetan part of the book is the best, as it is the most remarkable; and he writes it with a charming candor. Raising money in Vienna by the simple device of getting notepaper printed with the momentous name of an expedition and then appointing himself its special correspondent, he first of all went across India and Afghanistan and Burma by motorcycle. One expects a certain knowingness and bravado in this kind of traveler, dark hints of peril and an even darker breeziness which seems to infect all who have promoted themselves to a sort of superiority because they use the internal ombustion engine. Not so Mr. Tichy. His simplicity is reminiscent of Tsohiffely, the Swiss who went on horseback across South America. And when in Afghanistan one sees Mr. Tichy tactfully dismounting and going up, waving his handkerchief, to soothe men in roadside forts who had cocked their rifles at him when they saw his horrible machine coming on in a cloud of dust, one knew he was the right kind of traveler—the innocent, but the not too innocent abroad.

In Tibet, he went disguised (and without motorcycle, of course) as a Hindu pilgrim to Mt. Kailas, a holy mountain forbidden to the infidel. He was assisted by an imaginative guide, who got him out of endless difficulties, for Mr. Tichy's Hindustani was very shaky and his appearance against him. A good traveler, to put it crudely, must be, to put it delicately, a resourceful actor. He took Kitar, the famous Himalayan guide, part of the way, and with him attempted to climb Gurla Mandhata. It was a courageous effort. The Tibetan chapters are the outstanding ones in this book, and it is a great pleasure for once to be free of the expeditionary heartiness which affects English literature on the subject and to travel with a writer who makes no defensive jokes about reading his Rilke and has an amused, uncondescending eye for people. The photographs are excellent, the best I have seen of this country for a long time. Some of them got him into trouble, from which he extricated himself with an inspired impudence.

Illustration From "The Fun of Photography," by Mario and Mabel Scacheri (Harcourt Brace)

It is a sudden descent from Tibet to the story of the first 20 years of a "deb's" life in Ireland and London. "Brought Up and Brought Out" is a clever book, with too much journalese in it about a free and wealthy childhood in England and Ireland, and illustrates in an amusing, acid way, and without Bloomsbury's puritanism, all that Mrs. Woolf has to say about the silly upbringing of English young women of the upper classes who are pushed into the London marriage market. Precocious childhood makes good reading, and Miss Pakenham can even give family jokes a wider audience. But the book is really a social document, sans commentaire, as light as froth. The student of the curious crisis through which the English governing class is now passing might make a point or two from Miss Pakenham's account of how Society lost its morale and abandoned chaperonage during the slump, but has since gone back to it, less from conviction than from a kind of period mysticism. How faithfully Society parodies in its eccentricities the present reaction in politics!

Or perhaps one should say that the present English political atmosphere is not so much reactionary as bewildered by its losses. Foreign policy has certainly gone into an unfamiliar wilderness. And it has begun to dawn on a good many people, beside those on the Left, who have been shouting it pretty loudly for the last three years, that the British Government's 200-year-old policy toward Spain has quietly disappeared. Pitt, Palmerston, Salisbury, and Grey would be dumfounded by an England that permitted Spain to fall under the domination of any one foreign power. For 200 years the power that always threatened was France; but since the rise of Germany the problem has changed, though not the necessity to England of Spanish friendship and neutrality. The history of this "Lost British Policy," traced by Miss Wertheim, stops short in 1918 with tremendously Hispanophile quotations from The Times, which had a close family connection with Spain in this period. But the ally of English interests in Spain has always been the Spanish Left, and England has always seen the point in the end. Miss Wertheim's book is tendentious, but without comment. It is chiefly a collection of extracts from diplomatic documents and parliamentary speeches from 1702 onwards. But if the inference is that nonintervention is responsible for losing the policy, one must hesitate. Nonintervention, a statesman said in the nineteenth century, is a definite way of intervening, and English policy is a double one of waiting to back the winner and taking him over when he turns on his owners.

Since we have drifted to the Left, there is the spring volume (No. 5) of "New Writing," an always diverse and interesting collection of stories and poems by Left Wing writers from all over the world. The established names — Zoschenko, Chamson, James Hanley, and Christopher Isherwood — easily dominate; and among the rest, the foreigners outshine the English, who lack the stimulus of illegality in their politics. Not that there is anything strictly political about all these stories. One of the best, Zoshenko's "The Housing Crisis," is in that vein of farce at which the Russians have always excelled. It might be a parody of Tchekhov: "Perhaps in some 20 years, or even less, possibly every citizen will have a whole room to himself. . . . We'll find plenty to do in such a free life." This book is not for every reader, but it is for the discerning and unshockable.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Signer and Statesman

Roger Sherman, by Roger Sherman Boardman. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. $4.

THE NAME OF Roger Sherman means to most persons one of the more legible of the signatures to the Declaration of Independence. To Roger Sherman's descendant and biographer it stands for a man who by practical common sense, honesty, and persistence became a molder of the State of Connecticut and the nation. He was farmer, shoemaker, storekeeper, almanac-maker, surveyor, and lawyer. He was treasurer of Yale for 11 years, the first mayor of New Haven, delegate to the First and Second Continental Congresses, member of the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence, and for 23 years on the bench of the Superior Court of Connecticut. He was one of the framers of the Constitution, and was first Representative, then Senator, in the Federal Congress.

City, state and country utilized his dogged industry in getting at facts and his moral earnestness. Not a showy man, he was particularly awkward when he rose to make a speech and stood stiffly upright, clasping with one hand the wrist of the other clenched into a fist. His colleagues, many of them younger than he and most of them more cultivated, got in the habit of calling him "Father Sherman." Some of them laughed at him but admitted that he usually got what he set out after. Wadsworth of Connecticut wrote to Rufus King: ". . . if he suspects you are trying to take him in, you may as well try to catch an Eel by the tail."

Sherman's special field was currency. In this field he had studied hard to make himself an authority. Nothing could have been more chaotic than the condition of money in the Colonies, except the condition after they became states. Sherman always opposed fiat money and sought in every way to stabilize currency and to provide a sound revenue for the states and the Federal Government. In a financially distracted period he had some sense.

He is commonly associated with Connecticut, but he was actually a son of Massachusetts, born in Newton, in 1721, passing his boyhood in Stoughton, in the part now Canton, and migrating at 22, with his mother and sisters, to the newer land of Litchfield County in Connecticut. He lived there in New Milford until he was a man of some substance and then, in 1761, became a citizen of the largest town in the colony, New Haven.

His personal affairs suffered from the needs of unfortunate relatives and from his public work. In 1790, while the State of Connecticut was still owing him £775 for his services in the Continental Congress, his daughters were making gloves to help out the family income.

This account of the life and work of Roger Sherman is heavily documented, and augmented with a painstaking account of the historical background. Especially in the matter of Roger Sherman's part in framing the Constitution, Mr. Boardman has traced with the utmost detail the steps in the evolution of that document. Besides that, in an appendix, he has listed all the manifold committees on which Sherman served in Congress. Thus his book becomes valuable as a work of reference.

W. K. R.

Poems for Recital

Selected Poems, by John Masefield. New York: Macmillan. $3.

WITHIN THE COMPACT SPACE of some 260 pages, the latest edition of Masefield's selected poems provides the reader who dips at random into English verse with a fairly satisfactory little volume. Most of the best-known Masefield pieces are represented.

"Salt-Water Ballads," of course, lead off, but the average reader will be disappointed to find so few of them. For the reciter, excerpts have been culled from such long narratives as "Dauber," "The Widow in the Bye Street," "Reynard the Fox," "The Wanderer," and so forth, thus doubtless partly consoling the author, who must have heard recitations cut in the wrong places.

That the cause of the poetry recital is still ardently cherished by Masefield is evident in his introduction to the new selection, in which he writes:

"For a great many years, I have felt the need of a theater for narrative. A poet cannot tell a tale properly without telling it frequently to an audience frequently changed. The theater should be square, round, oval, octagonal, elliptical, or any other shape, except perhaps oblong or like the usual theater; it should have its seats about a little central ring, for the tale-teller and his assistants, for he would need assistants, to help him with mime, with ballet, and the lyrical outcries of his intenser characters. His verse would develop with his art, to something unknown here hitherto, but doubtless wonderful. There should be 30 or 40 such theaters in London alone, for the delight of children, who always enjoy stories, for the satisfaction of the multitudes who cannot live without them, and for the marvelous tale-tellers still to be who need the encouragement of being wanted."

An engaging idea. To judge the selection just issued, it is necessary to take into consideration Masefield's hopes for the spreading of the performing of narrative verse. May those who compile their programs from his writings respect the poet's own editing.

P. P. S.

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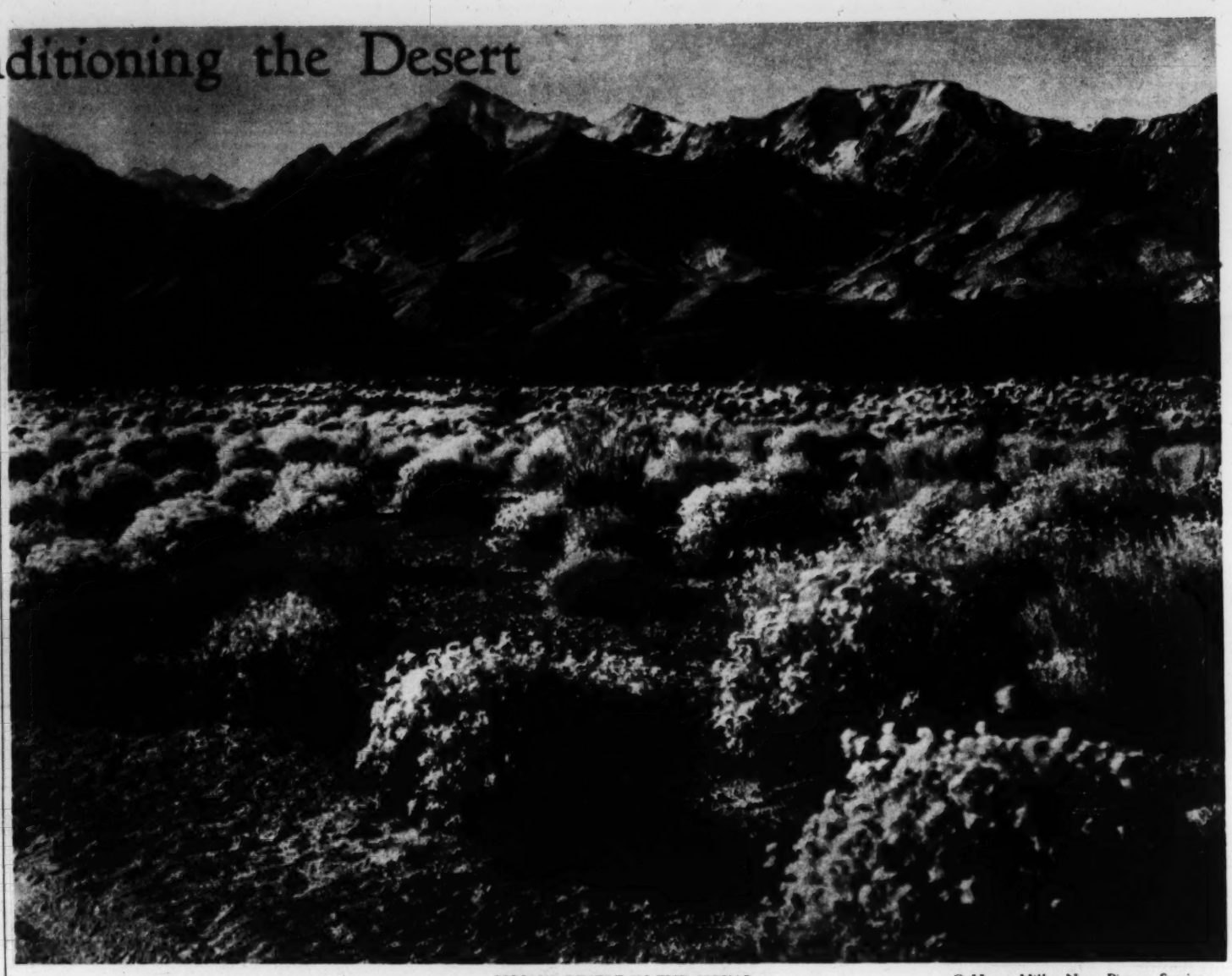
Air Conditioning the Desert



MOJAVE DESERT IN THE SPRING © Henry Miller News Picture Service

This Southern California Desert Is Far From Barren in the Spring, When Wildflowers of Exotic Fragrance Flood the Sands With Brilliant Bloom

ONCE UPON A TIME, nobody went into the desert if he could avoid it. Deserts were for camels and maybe for Arabs, but not for anyone who liked his comfort. Sandstorms and a blazing sun were generally believed to alternate in making those sandy wastes untenable.

Those who knew that the United States had any deserts naturally assumed that these general conditions applied there, too. A desert is a desert, they reasoned, and if they had to go through it on the train to get to or from California, they pulled down the shades and prepared to endure as bravely as possible, thinking of the bleached bones which they supposed to be strewn widely over its surface.

That was "once upon a time." Some bold adventurers discovered that the desert was not so bad as advertised, and now a populaton problem is arising in those former great open spaces. It was discovered that the desert was not all sand, but that it had flowers and also vegetation, interesting and even beautiful in its way. The fauna were as interesting as the flora, and as unusual. There were—and still are—gorgeous sunsets and sunrises. Mountains and queer rock formations, blanket Indians, desert "characters" with stories to tell, old mining towns, some historic missions, natural wonders—such as limestone caverns and petrified trees—these and many other attractions were found to exist. Now there are great dams and irrigation projects, and some modern cities.

* * *

Of course, everyone had heard that the air in the mile-high country of northern New Mexico and Arizona was something very special. But it came as rather a surprise to Americans to learn that painters and writers, some of them from as far away as Great Britain and the continent of Europe, were going to the southwest of the United States to practice their arts and seek the sun. To most Americans, sun had been something to avoid. It took them years to get used to the new idea, just as it took years to learn that they could have fun in the snow.

In the meantime, agriculturalists had learned that a little water would make the arid desert grow alfalfa and oranges and cotton, and other fine things. They introduced irrigation, and the sands around Tucson and Phoenix began to yield prodigious riches.

Of course, there always had been cattle raised in some parts of the Southwest, and the romantic aspects of ranch life had been widely publicized by popular fiction and by the motion picture screen. Some persons wanted to see what the romantic situation would mean for them. The next step was the so-called "dude" ranch, where such pilgrims might go without getting callouses on their hands unless they wanted to.

Thus was discovered—or rediscovered—the American Southwest, which, for the purposes of this article includes the lower corner of Texas, all of New Mexico and Arizona, and the southeastern part of California. It may surprise some to know that the fabulous State of California includes a vast extent of sand—the Mojave desert and Death Valley. It is characteristic of the West that the desolation of that valley, which might have been regarded merely as so much waste, has been made into a national park, and is visited by many, coming from near and far; and that the Imperial Valley, once barren, has been converted by irrigation into one of the garden spots of the world.

When persons like D. H. Lawrence, John Galsworthy, J. B. Priestley, Leslie Howard, and Noel Coward surprised Americans by going to the desert, other persons who like to sample the new things, and enjoy the time and means to do it, began to go there, too. Fine hotels grew up to serve them at Santa Fe and Albuquerque, at Phoenix and El Paso, and finally an entire community was established in the desert, at Palm Springs, Calif., to provide the utmost in comfort and streamlined luxury. Particularly—or so it seemed, judging by the publicity—for the film community.

* * *

With attention once focused on the Southwest, there appeared a whole crop of books about the section, and novels with southwestern settings, but without cattle as the leading characters, as previously. What Mabel Dodge Luhan did for Taos and Paul Horgan and others did for Santa Fe, brought the area advertising that no money could buy.

Of course, there are chambers of commerce in the Southwest. After all, it is part of the United States, and where two Americans get together there is pretty likely to be a chamber of commerce before long. So the chambers of commerce got up literature to show that this area had more sunshine than any other, while another area proved indisputably that the air and water and social atmosphere were superior in its particular baliwick.

And people did go there. The Fred Harvey Hotels, and their meals, became famous along the Santa Fe Railroad. The Indian pottery and silver and blankets and rugs on sale along the way attracted visitors over that line and over the Missouri Pacific and Southern Pacific. The motor roads through the Southwest encountered no serious mountain obstructions, which pleased some travelers; and the roads got better as more went that way, so that now there are all-paved ways through the Southwest. And two transcontinental airlines make stops in the Southwest or on its edges.

Of course, there is still the climate. When all else fails, one can always talk about the weather, and one nearly always does. The weather is pleasant and sunny during the winter in the south of the Southwest—but in the northern section, which tilts up into the air high enough to get above the snow line, the winter is cold and snowy. But, for the same reason, that very section is pleasant in the summer, while the south is on the torrid side.

That used to be true. And, of course, it remains true, but it doesn't seem to matter so much—because now we have air conditioning. The desert now draws its devotees in the summer, when it is hot, as well as in the winter, when it is not so hot.

In fact, it is perfect, if the chamber of commerce is not mistaken.

* * *

"It gets pretty hot here in the daytime during the summer," a young man admitted in El Paso, "but the evenings are ideal."

Some miles west, at Wickenburg, one is in pretty open country, and sandy country, too.

"Sometimes it gets to 125 degrees in the shade here," a resident said, "and when you're in the sun it's like standing near a stove. But when you can keep out of the sun, and the air is so dry that you don't mind the heat, it's no worse than 80 degrees anywhere else." That's what he said.

Phoenix and the section around about calls itself the "Valley of the Sun," and claims more sunshine and less precipitation than any other city in the United States, supporting its claim by citing United States Weather Bureau statistics from the Statistical Abstract. Palm Springs, which first won national attention when Jimmy Walker, as Mayor of New York, went there for a vacation, now boasts that it is "America's Foremost Desert Resort." Perhaps it is. One of its hotels is in its 25th season, so it is no upstart either.

But the thing which promises to make these southerly places more and more attractive as time goes on is the air conditioning going on throughout the Southwest. Theaters, restaurants, shops, hotels, homes, and even farmhouses are being air conditioned, making them independent of high or low temperatures. Hotels advertise that advantage. Magazines and newspapers circulating in the desert area advertise cooling devices "at a price you can afford to pay."

The Southwest, from the obscurity of some years ago, now finds itself occupying a place in the sun, figuratively as well as literally. The tide is in its direction, both for permanent settlement and for those merely seeking a pleasant vacation spot. In the winter, particularly, the southern area has attractions. But so has it in the summer for those who don't mind dry heat, while the more northerly section always has been a fine place to go in the summer. R. W. D.

Unique Organ

Work on the restoration of the structure of St. Mary's Church, Danzig, has been proceeding for the past 10 years or more. Organ builders have been engaged since April, 1935, on the construction of a new organ, which is to be unique of its kind, fitted with all the latest improvements.

The organ, it is claimed, will be the largest in Eastern Europe. It will have 88 registers and five manuals. An auxiliary section of the organ, with the enormous 32-foot pipes, has been built over the Reinhold Chapel. The organ is also equipped with the so-called "Spanish trumpets," first seen in the cathedral at Toledo, and hitherto only represented in Germany, on a smaller scale, in Frauenburg Cathedral. Monthly organ recitals will be given on the new organ.

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Like Flies on the Wall

ROCK-CLIMBING is a widely popular diversion in Europe, and the famous routes in the Alps and Dolomites are as well worn by traffic as are the foot trails of the White Mountains. Rock-climbing is carried on in New England by the Harvard, the Yale, and the Dartmouth Mountaineering Clubs and the Appalachian Mountain Club. The last named is the most active, as its rock-climbing devotees total well over 200. The Boston headquarters has trips each Saturday and Sunday through the summer, and they are also held by the chapters in other New England cities and in New York. Even the short practice climbs accessible from the cities, such as Boston, are conducted just like the difficult routes in the White Mountains or Mount Katahdin in Maine, for which they are conditioning fields.

* * *

The first step is to get a leader. Expertly tieing a bowline around his waist, he flips the rope, tail-like, behind him, and is up. "Come on below!" is the lazy bellow that starts Number Two. Third man, who has watched both as long as they stayed in sight, remembers the holds and is generally up like a squirrel.

New England climbing is often on trustworthy granite, and much of it is "slab work"—that is, on a fairly smooth face without many good holds and just steep enough for a person to get up. In any rock-climbing, the first rule is not to get "spread-eagled." The second is practically always to lean out from the rock. This is the same as in skiing, where you lean out from the hill, and is for the same reason—to maintain your balance. On a slab you use friction holds, pressing hands and feet as tightly as possible against what climbers refer to politely as rugosities or "slight discolorations." When the discoloration becomes a swelling, use a "pressure hold," as if it were an egg you were trying to break.

A crack or shelf, even the tiniest, allows fingers and toes to be used, and a big crack becomes practically an avenue. When it is above you, you get there by one of the few admittedly ungraceful maneuvers. In a "retablissement" ("coming up on the table") you follow the well-known climbing injunction to "put your feet where your hands are," monkey fashion.

* * *

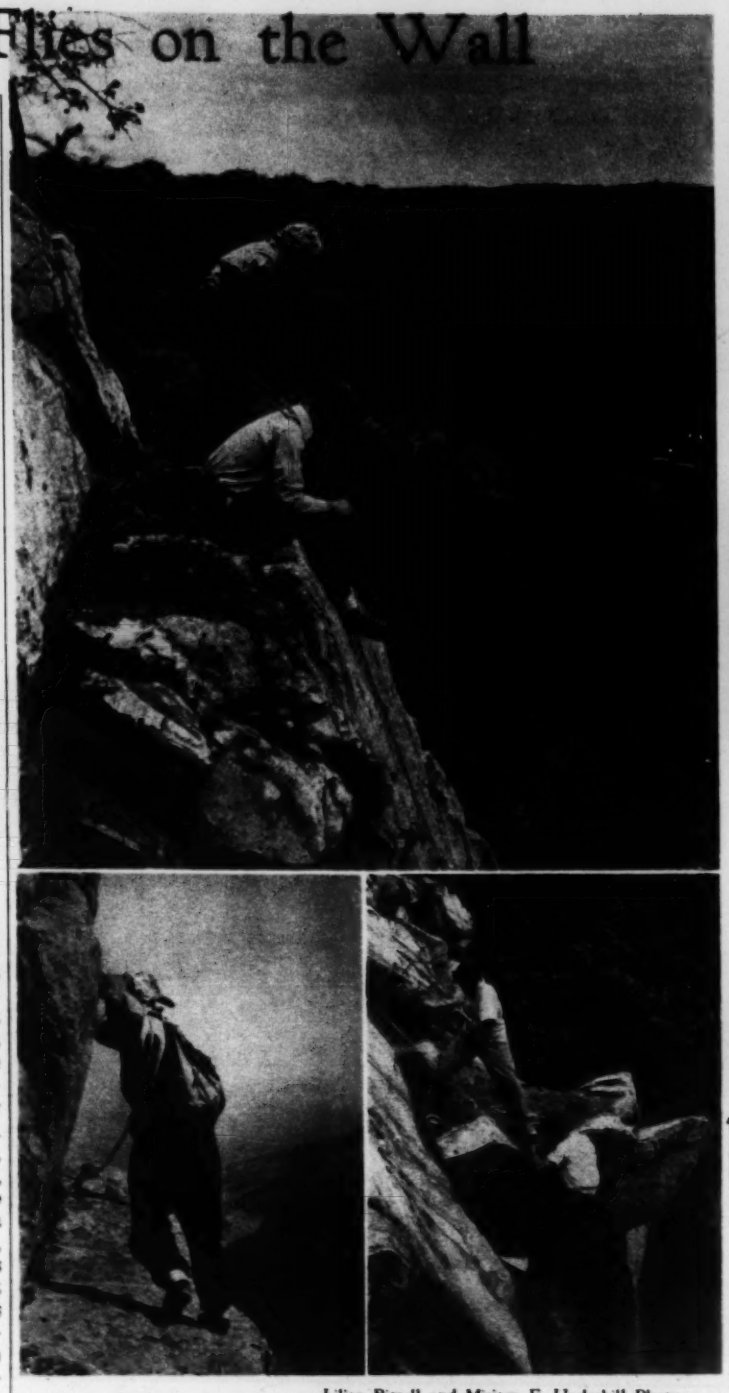
If the crack is fairly horizontal, you traverse it, preferably on your feet, or swinging by your hands if you must. If it is vertical or diagonal, use it for a "lay-back," grabbing the rim by your hands as you lie back into space. You walk up the rock face crab-fashion, your feet staying in place because you are pushing so hard with them. A vertical crack of the right width is called a "chimney." You walk up a chimney by putting a foot and a hand flat against one wall and leaning back against the other. With the right foot and left hand forward and the left foot and right hand back, you hitch yourself up once, then reverse hands and feet and keep on repeating.

If the chimney is too narrow you use a "Mummery," wedging yourself in by one bent arm and one bent knee. First you hitch yourself by the arm and then by the leg. It is akin to the gentle technique of the "jam" hold, in which you insert your hand into a perfectly smooth crack and keep it there by clenching your fist.

If the next hold is definitely out of reach, use a "courte-échelle" (short ladder) by climbing on the next man's shoulders. A "nose" can offer one of the most difficult problems known, but if it is narrow enough to straddle you can get up it "à cheval" by means of a good knee and leg grip. And when you are ready to come down you can "rappel"—belay your rope around a tree or other reliable anchor, straddle the rope, bring the end across your chest and over one shoulder, grasp it firmly in the opposite hand, and by playing it out gradually, walk down the cliff, or lower yourself through space, in perfect safety.

It is evident from all this that rock-climbing brings you to places that require considerable courage. The second and third man are always held as they climb, for the man above takes in the slack, though always leaving the rope loose enough for comfort. The leader, in particularly precarious stretches, hammers a "piton" (a spike with a hold in the end of it) into the rock and attaches to it a snap-ring (karabine), which also holds his rope, so he will swing from the "piton."

The climbs in New England run up to 800 feet—on Mount Willard in Crawford Notch—and many, such as Mount Carmel's 550 in Connecticut or the routes on Mount Cannon (the Old Man of the Mountain cliff) are as difficult, though not as long, as many found anywhere in Europe.



Lilian Birrell and Miriam E. Underhill Photos

TRICKS AND TURNS IN CLIMBING

(Top), Two Rock Fans Holding the Rope, Belayed Around a Tree, for the Climber's Below. The Lower Pictures Show the Last Man on the Rope Rounding a Ledge on Mount Katahdin, Maine, and a Girl Taking a Difficult Overhang on Rattlesnake Cliff in the Blue Hills, Near Boston

SLAB WORK—WRONG AND RIGHT

The Right Position for Slab Work, Immediately Above, Shows the Body Well Out From the Cliff, and the Foot Pushing From the Entire Sole Instead of Just the Toes as Is Done in the Upper Illustration

Holidays in Japan

Week-end jaunts in Japan can be unbelievably inexpensive. Everyman and his family are on the move Sunday, and many start Saturday evening. Week ends and the movies are two extravagances which the authorities' solemn requests for "the people's co-operation to meet the emergency" have affected little. Living costs are up 20 per cent. Rail fares are to be taxed. Some excursion trains have been discontinued to turn the rolling stock to troop movement. Yet the masses of people continue to get around for their much-loved holidays. The inns provide every possible care for guests, even to individual tooth brushes and powder wrapped in cellophane.

Sumatra Mysteries

THE INTERIOR of Sumatra is a region of mystery. Tourists land from the steamer at Belawan Deli, port of the bright little city of Medan, which was literally carved out of the jungle, and take an automobile to reach the high plateau where live the Bataks, a tribe of people whose origin is undetermined.

On the edge of the plateau is a comfortable government rest-house, or small inn, where the night is spent. Next day those who feel a sufficiently keen desire to see a part of this huge island ascend on horseback to more than 7,000 feet, where the weather is cool and crisp as a May morning in England.

The land visible from this point is truly one of mystery. The plain stretches away as if limitless, and in the far distance the tropical sun gleams upon a blue, mountain-rimmed lake.

This is the country of the "lost sea," for once, perhaps only a few hundred years ago, the whole plain was covered with water. At some time and in some way, of which there is neither native record nor legend, there came a breach in the mountain wall, probably as the result of earthquakes, and the inland sea emptied itself, leaving the lake.

On the plateau now live Sumatra's men of mystery. None can tell their racial origin, but they are presumably the aboriginal peoples and it is certain that their ancestors were sailors. For to this day their houses are not only known by the native word for "boat" but actually resemble boats, being long and narrow with upturned ends like Viking craft. Down the middle of each house runs a long corridor, with apartments for a dozen families, like large staterooms, on either side. At "bow" and "stern" are little balconies, like lookout decks.

Over the vast plain, sometimes in isolation, often in close-massed villages, are the "boat" houses of these Sumatran Bataks. The sea itself, or the lake that is left of it, is 100 miles away. Most of the people of mystery have never seen it and never will. Yet in their dwellings they preserve the sea-going traditions of their ancestors. M. T. G.

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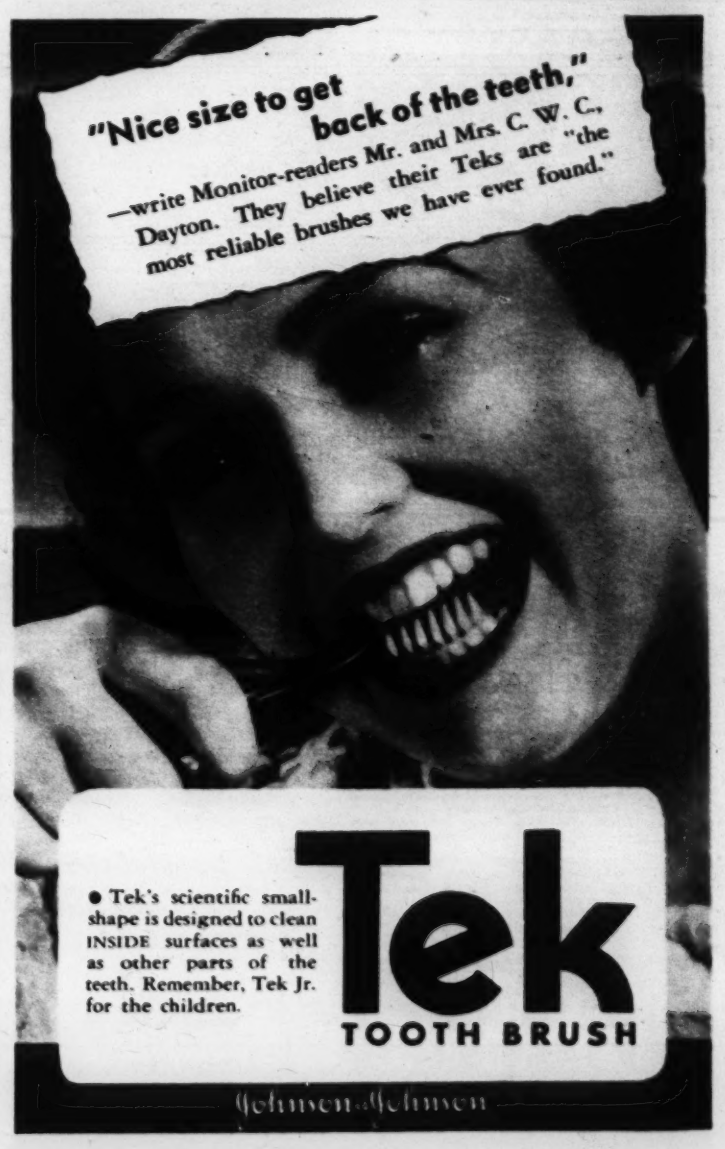
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African Farmers Diversify

MAN'S STRUGGLE to win a living from the soil of Africa makes as many strange tales as the "Arabian Nights." In the most remote corners one finds farms which are filled with surprises, and farmers whose ingenuity has saved them from defeat.

There is a farmer in Bushmanland, one of the driest, hottest stretches in South Africa, who found that the land he had bought could not supply grazing for his sheep. He looked round undismayed, and thought of the salt crystals that had evaporated from the water from his wells. With donkeys and primitive machinery he turned his farm into a salt mine, producing tons of coarse salt at $1 a bag. That side line carried him profitably through the drought.

Near Mossamedes, in Angola, there is a farmer who has stocked his private zoo with animals caught within his own boundaries—lions, leopards, and many varieties of antelope.

* * *

Two farms in the Belgian Congo are devoted to the training of African elephants for farm labor—an enterprise which has been successful in India, but was long regarded as impossible in Africa. The Belgian effort started in 1900. Young elephants were captured, taught to kneel and rise, and then harnessed for traction work. One elephant can draw a load of three tons, or a three-furrow plow. In the Congo, elephants carry timber and pull out tree stumps, and receive sweet potatoes as rewards.

An elephant trained on these farms is valued at £350 to £500. In a land where petrol is expensive, owing to great distances and transport difficulties, the hard-working elephant is a sound proposition. Two good elephants will plow two acres in a morning.

The ranching country of Southwest Africa is noteworthy for houses built on the grand scale in the days of the German occupation. One nobleman with a taste for solitude built himself a magnificent Rhine castle on the edge of the Namib Desert. It was richly furnished.

As a contrast, there are the farmers who live in their wagons, the trek boers of the Northwest Cape. Theirs is the endless quest for grass; they are nomads by compulsion. They carry everything with them, traveling year after year, never able to settle for long.

A typical Boer farming settlement may be found at Eldoret, in Kenya, 2,000 miles from the northern border of the Union. Strange it is to find buildings and people transplanted from the South African veld to the tropics—and flourishing there. The town, with its churches, houses, and shops, forms a strong contrast with the essentially English design of other Kenya settlements. It was founded about 30 years ago, and now there are 2,000 Afrikanders in the territory, raising cattle and crops.

Between Upington and the Aughrabies Falls, many island farms have been cultivated. Some of the land, of course, lies below flood level; and when the river rises, whole communities are cut off by the roaring torrent. The houses are safe enough; and wise farmers do not plant their most valuable crops in the path of the waters.

* * *

But a flood on the Orange River means days of anxiety for the island farmers, until airplanes come with food. Every flood sees islands torn apart, new islands formed. Cannon Island was 11 miles long, and supported 1,000 people. In the 1934 floods it became a series of smaller islands.

About 20 miles below Upington the river opens out into a great bowl and the islands are scattered generously. The contrast between the green vineyards, waterwheels, and shady cottages of the river and the sheer desert to north and south is startling indeed.

Africa's queerest farm stands near the summit of an extinct volcano, nearly 3,000 feet above the sea on Ascension Island. The rest of this South Atlantic outpost is a waterless desert of volcanic dust and lava. Green Mountain, however, catches moisture from the clouds and supports a farm which supplies the people of the cable station below with fruit, pork and lamb, eggs, sweet potatoes, and green vegetables.

Mountain House, they call this cool oasis in the clouds. It is reached by mule-cart or on horseback, through groves of bamboo and banana trees, and the solid stone building might have been transported from the English countryside. Here an old naval pensioner has found a comfortable anchorage.

L. G. G.

Public Forums

One of the potent factors in stimulating the intelligent discussion of public affairs in the United States is the public forum project conducted by the federal Office of Education.

How it is reaching the people is evidenced in the report that the 10,000 and more demonstration forums it held in 19 rural and urban centers in the last fiscal year drew an aggregate attendance of 985,283, out of a gross population of 4,000,000 in the surrounding districts.

The purpose was to demonstrate a community-wide program of public discussion for youths and adults under local educational management and in divers types of communities. The various projects organized 1,187 radio forums, sold or distributed 60,000 pamphlets on public affairs, for follow-up reading.

The administrative staff completed a survey of 431 forums under various auspices and gave counsel to 150 others.

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Wolf von Matthiessen Photo

"THE COBBLESTONE STREETS OF MIDDLEBURG WERE CLEAN AND QUIET"

Holland as Dreamed

WE WERE LOOKING for the Holland we had discovered in childhood geography classes—white caps and wooden shoes, and a landscape clean and sweet smelling. It was not to be found in the cities so we drove out from Amsterdam, through Utrecht and Breda, and turned west through Bergenopzoom, merely to see if such a place really existed. And here we found our Holland.

Along the edges of the old grassy dykes and the straight roads, tall rows of poplar trees were slowly yellowing in the late summer. The fields were filled with bending figures in blue smocks, stacking potato vines in neat rows. There were vineyards heavy with purple grapes and the thatched houses were large and prosperous. The air was sharp and tinged with the distant smell of salt, and there was a sense of distance and space to the horizon which we had not noticed in the rest of Holland.

* * *

This was Zeeland, and its capital, Middleburg, was only a few miles away on the Isle of Walcheren. Long before we came to Middleburg we could see it, the close roofs and the high tower rising from the center. Walled and moated, it looked like an illustration in some medieval book, and as we drove into the town the illusion became stronger.

Everything seemed to have been built in the 16th century or earlier. Some of the brick houses had checkerboard fronts, some colored bricks in intricate designs. The tight board shutters were painted with hourglass patterns in red and black, yellow and green. The cobblestone streets were clean and quiet; not far away, bells rang a tune from a high tower.

Leaving the car we passed under an old gate beside the tower and found ourselves in a Cathedral close, set around with chestnut trees. There was a fountain. This was De Abdij, a part of the twelfth century Abbey that joined the Abbey Church, and now used as a hotel. It had been restored in the fifteenth century, and had not been changed since except for a few simple arrangements of furniture to accommodate guests.

* * *

There was a fair going on in the Burg place, in the center of the town. The people were unlike any other Dutch we had seen. The men with their air of the grand *seigneur*, the dark-haired, fair-skinned girls, graceful in carriage, showed more than any other place in Holland the influence of the Spanish occupation. Although strongly Dutch in sentiment, these people were half Spanish in temperament. This old chapter of history was alive in Middleburg; in the fashion of the churches and towers, in the ornamentation of their houses, in the manner of the men and women, their gaiety and joy of living.

As we came into the big square this gaiety met us in full tilt. Here were swinging boats, a little creaking merry-go-round, booths and a splendid side show, and walking to and fro, laughing and greeting their friends, the Walcherens in the full glory of their best dress. The women's headdresses were wonderful affairs. Afterwards I talked to one and found how they arranged them. They roll their hair low on their forehead and bind it tightly with a small cap of white linen; this is fastened by pins and a band of gold. Over the cap goes a white starched headdress, framing the face. On either side hangs a spiral gold ornament with a gold pendant tipped by a tiny pearl. On Sundays, for church, they place on top of all this a hat of fine straw trimmed with ribbon streamers. They wore the Walcheran jacket, a tight black bodice, short sleeves banded with velvet, cut low at the neck, with a pointed bodice, a Spanish bodice, but with a kerchief tucked in, as a Dutch gesture towards modesty. Their full skirts were striped blue and white and covered with big black aprons. The men were a fine foil for them, with their thick bobbed hair under skull caps, gold pirates' earrings, Eton jackets with big silver buttons, and full trousers.

* * *

Behind the fair with its jumble of merry-making, its pointed tents and gay figures, still and tall like some marvelous backdrop, was the *Radhaus*. This building was a masterpiece of late Gothic architecture, decorated in the florid style of the early sixteenth century with figures of the Counts of Holland and Zeeland. The gray stone darkened slowly in the fading light and the little pinnacles and spires stood out against the red evening sky. Lights strung on the ferris wheel and along the booths were bright rows of color and the sound of an accordion playing some gay native tune came from across the square.

Langedelft, the chief street of Middleburg, leads into the marketplace. On it are some of the most beautiful old houses in Middleburg. De Gouden Zonne, built in 1633, is magnificently ornamented. We went into the town hall to see the ancient tribunals, and the museum with its thirteenth century charter, the oldest written specimen of the Dutch language, which granted the Middleburgers religious tolerance. At the house of the Zeeland Society of Science, there were rare antiques, coins, and fine Delft pottery.

* * *

All morning, market wagons colored blue and yellow, with little black cabins, like boats on wheels, had passed, rattling into the town for market day. Thursdays are market days in Middleburg. There was a general market in the main square, a potato and fruit market on the Korte Burg next to the old Abbey, the old Merchants' Exchange, whose roofed galleries winding upwards on the side of the building were ideal for keeping their wares cool and fresh. In the afternoons the egg and butter market, was held here, and we had a second chance to admire the costumes. This time we noticed, with delight, wooden shoes worn unselfconsciously without a downward glance.

The Abbey, founded by the monks who lived here from 1166 to 1178, has been for generations the Palace of the Governor of the Province, and the seat of the High Council of Zeeland. We were allowed to admire the fine Gobelin tapestries in the council room, and afterwards we climbed the high belfry of the Abbey Church, Lange Jan, unrestored since it was built in the twelfth century. As we reached the top the bells we had heard the night before began to ring, scattering flocks of little birds out over the rooftops. Across the tiled houses of Middleburg stretched the flat fertile country, like a Van Gogh painting. We could see the little fishing port of Veere, where artists go to paint the grassy ramparts and the little fishing boats, and the tower after which Domburg is named, the charming small bathing resort that is hidden away among the sand dunes and trees. . . The great sea dyke that holds the sea back from the Isle of Walcheren lay along the sky.

B. H.

. . Canal . .

(Continued from Page 9)

pass the ships that unite men and nations.

These two waterways, however, differ greatly both in terrain and method of construction. The Suez Canal runs through a treeless desert of sand with no necessity for locks, although two inland lakes lie in its course. Rulers in ancient times connected the Nile delta with the Red Sea. This, through neglect, was choked with sand and became useless. At the middle of the last century a French company under Egyptian sanctions dug the present waterway which has become a main artery for ocean travel. It is now controlled by Great Britain. On the other hand, the Panama Canal cuts the backbone of a continent and winds its way through a tropical forest, utilizing the waters of the Chagres River for the operation of an extensive system of locks. A sea-level canal was impracticable because of the different heights of the tides in the two oceans.

Nearly 6,000 freight and passenger carriers annually pass the Gatun Locks. As we watched from the vantage point of the control house at Pedro Miguel, a Greek freighter came by, followed by a ship flying the Sun flag of Nippon. Astern was an American yacht, its slender spars towering far above the maintops of the steamships. With the turn of a small handle, the huge gates, weighing 750 tons each, swung to and fro, and ships passed in and out of the deep-water basins. Truly, modern invention accomplishes great results in the material world. The greatest of all remains to be accomplished, the gaining of that sense of brotherhood which will unite the nations to a degree that will make unnecessary forts and guns and all the enginery of war to protect so useful, so practical, so necessary a structure as the Panama Canal.

It was past 10 o'clock at night when our ship cleared the well-dredged channel leading into the Gulf of Panama and set her course for a 3,600-mile run up the west coast to the docks at San Pedro.

Over Editor's Desk

Letters

Women's Place . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Thank you so much for the article "Her Right to Individuality," by Phyllis Lovell, in the Magazine Section of June 15.

How it does wake one up—to read an article such as that! It helps one to realize what "man" (whether male or female) is, and the breadth and freedom of his capabilities. It helps to awaken one from the drowsiness and treadmill routine of thinking within the narrow, limited circle of age-old beliefs of inferiority, incompleteness and suppression.

Brookline, Mass. H. M. P.

* * *

Among Our Contributors . .

DR. RUSTEM VAMBÉRY is one of Hungary's leading liberal thinkers, widely known and respected for his constructive statesmanship.

EBLE KAUFFMAN has been interested in conservation and forestry for many years and has served, variously, as map-maker and editor for the United States Forest Service, director of education for the American Forestry Association and associate editor of its magazine, American Forests. As one of the originators of the Trail Rider idea, he organized the first expedition in 1933 and has since led numbers of parties over the trails.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE, trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, describes his impressions and experiences on a trip through the Panama Canal.

Paul's Photos

GLIMPSE OF OLD JAPAN
A Friendly Dinner at a Home in Tokyo, With the Hostess Furnishing the Entertainment

Japanese Family at Home

JAPANESE RARELY ENTERTAIN aliens in their homes. They are somewhat sensitive about differences in tastes and customs and prefer to invite foreign friends and acquaintances to some neutral place, such as a club, or restaurant, whether foreign style or Japanese. This fact made all the more welcome an invitation to tea and dinner at the home of the hospitable Mr. W, a leading Kyoto silk manufacturer, who is also a keen amateur gardener and connoisseur of Japanese art.

As we drove up to the house at the appointed time in the afternoon we found our host and hostess, with their eldest son, daughter, daughter-in-law, and a retinue of servants, waiting for us at the entrance and bowing to the ground in old-fashioned Japanese fashion, which we awkwardly attempted to reciprocate. The servants quickly removed our shoes (foreigners who are visiting a Japanese home must always see that their socks and stockings are free from embarrassing holes and patches) and slipped felt slippers over our feet.

Then the family conducted us to their main guest room, which was furnished in foreign style somewhat reminiscent of the Victorian era. There were several heavy upholstered sofas and armchairs, with a round table and chairs in front of a fireplace, in which no fire was burning: for Japanese, even of the wealthy class, do not pamper themselves with heat. Rich carpets were on the floors and on the walls were embroidered tapestries and some conventional landscape oil paintings. On a few lacquer tables stood Japanese bric-a-brac.

* * *

Every member of the family wore ceremonial Japanese clothing except the son, who, like most Japanese young men, had apparently permanently adopted Western clothes. The younger women wore beautiful and brightly colored kimonos. Their hair, however, was not dressed in the older Japanese fashion, but was arranged in waves and ringlets, with benefit of a "permanent."

After we were seated, the unsweetened tea, which is the chief national beverage of Japan, was passed around. Throughout the afternoon and the evening the daughter and daughter-in-law waited on us, as the familiar mark of deference to a guest, although at least a dozen servants were visible at various times. After a little conversation we were invited to step out into the garden, which, in the usual Japanese fashion, was visible from almost every room in the house.

Just outside the door was a large artificial pond filled with carp of strikingly varied colors, green, gold, red, and purple, with stripes of various shades. The Japanese fondness for taking photographs then appeared; chairs were neatly arranged and we were photographed with the entire family. We saw another proof of this fondness later when, during the dinner, an album with numerous photographs of Mr. W on a trip through Europe and America was produced.

* * *

The garden, over 300 years old, was laid out in the conventional Japanese manner, representing a miniature landscape, with a brook, several small bridges, stones piled in fantastic shapes, dwarf trees, flowers, and shrubs. Pine trees predominated, since the Japanese like to preserve continuous green in their gardens. Moreover, the pines are supposed to symbolize sturdiness, loyalty, and longevity.

When we had completed the tour of the garden we were invited into a small house, especially constructed for the performance of the famous Japanese social rite of tea ceremony. We all squatted on mats in the bare little room, the chief decoration of which was a scroll with a specimen of fine calligraphy by the father of the present Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye. Our hosts were graceful; our own postures were less at ease.

The daughter-in-law performed the "ceremony" of preparing and pouring the tea with slow, charming, rhythmical movements, each of which, to the initiated, possess symbolic significance. Tea ceremony is one of the most highly prized feminine social accomplishments in Japan; and its performance, simple as it seems, requires years of study and practice before it can be carried out in proper traditional fashion. The daughter served us with little cups of the ceremonial tea, which in texture and taste suggested a thick and bitter pea soup, rather than any known brand of tea. Mr. W gave an illustration of how the tea should be quaffed, in precisely three and a half sips.

* * *

A trip through the many rooms of the house, bare of furniture as Japanese rooms usually are, but ornamented with scrolls, screen paintings, and vases, ended in the spacious dining-room, where our hosts invited us to sit close to the wall hanging of the room, which is the place of honor reserved for guests. Mr. and Mrs. W sat opposite us; their son sat in a near-by corner, while the daughter and daughter-in-law served. No member of the family except the father and mother ate; and the younger Mr. W explained that, as a mark of courtesy, only the heads of the family eat with guests.

The dinner consisted largely of fish—fried, boiled, baked, and shredded—served in dainty lacquer dishes on beautiful lacquer trays. Interspersed with the fish courses were pickled vegetables, soups, Japanese sweetmeats, rice, and green tea; altogether there were about 20 courses, with cantaloupe as a Western touch at the end.

During the dinner, Mr. W set forth his views on the present conflict, which were those of a stanch Japanese nationalist. Japan, he was sure, could defeat not only China, but also the Soviet Union, because in those countries the peoples were oppressed by their governments, while in Japan people and Government were one.

To an outside spectator there might have seemed something prescribed, almost constrained, in this Japanese entertainment, where so much was done according to immutable rules. But for one who was the recipient of this hospitality and could feel how much genuine goodwill accompanied, it was easy to realize that for the Japanese these elaborate social conventions are quite alive and are cherished as a link in the long chain of tradition and form that makes for the unity of the people.

W. H. C.

Stratosphere Aviation

Five chief accomplishments that must be brought about before commercial stratosphere aviation is realized are listed by R. C. Zinn of Pan American Airways as: air-condition by cooling passenger cabins, iron out radio reception difficulties above 50,000 feet, improve electrical ignition systems failing because of ionization of the atmosphere, build electrodes into the carburetors, or develop the Diesel engine for high flying.

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